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WEATHER CROPS AND MARKETS

Published Weekly by the
United States Department of Agriculture

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WASHINGTON, D. C. NOVEMBER 10, 1923. VOL. 4, NO. 19

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Review.

Cotton production was forecast at 10,248,000 bales, based on condition reports for October 25, and forecasted yields per acre of 128.1 pounds. This is the first forecast made by the department for that date. The change in forecast since September 25 reflects the change due to weather and other factors since that date, as ascertained by the department.

Fed yearlings and handy-weight steers continued to command a premium at livestock market centers, while heavyweight steers both long and short fed. were neglected during the week October 29–November 2. Accordingly more stocker and light feeder steers than heavy kinds have been going to the country for further finishing since the break in heavy fat steer prices. Heavy receipts at Chicago were the second largest on record for that month. Highly finished kinds, however, were proportionately scarce.

Wholesale fresh-meat markets were slow and draggy, supplies being largely in excess of the demand. Dressed lamb, except at Chicago, was higher, while other classes were weak to lower.

Butter markets advanced sharply during the week November 3–10. Receipts of fancy butter were lighter, and as buyers had been operating close to immediate requirements, an active demand developed. Reports from producing sections indicate that the make is gradually falling off. Shortage of fresh butter increased demand for storage goods. Imports were again a factor.

Cheese markets were irregular during the week. Slightly better feeling developed in some Wisconsin primary markets, but distributing markets, particularly Chicago, were unsettled with trading quiet. Markets closed in buyers' favor.

Fruit and vegetable prices in eastern markets closed lower, but midwestern cities reported few changes during the week October 29–November 3. Sweet potatoes advanced and barreled apples sold firm, but onion markets were weak and dull, and cabbage declined. In producing sections, f. o. b. markets for most products were very dull, with few sales reported. Cider apples were more in demand at western New York shipping points than was commercial stock. Carlot shipments of 14 leading lines showed a net decrease of 2,825 cars for the week. Potatoes, grapes, and apples suffered the greatest loss in volume, and pear and cabbage shipments were lighter. Since October 1, the onion movement has decreased from 1,500 cars per week to about 900, and seasonal output from the main-crop sections is more than 2,000 cars less than at the same time last year. Peak of shipments is past, and indications are that autumn holdings in farm storage are less than usual.

Wheat market was unsettled but the trend was lower. Some Canadian wheat was taken by eastern and northwestern mills. Exports continued below normal. Corn prices were lower as movement of new corn increased. Unfavorable weather was a retarding movement in Central West. Oat market was steady.

Hay markets developed an easier tone during October. Supply and demand was about normal. Last cutting of alfalfa in Arizona was damaged by rains. Prairie hay was taken principally by stockyards.

Feed markets were irregular. Freer offerings of wheat feeds caused an easier tendency in these feeds. An unfavorable cotton-crop report resulted in a firmer tone in cottonseed feeds. Other oil meals were in good supply and available at somewhat lower prices than last week. Hominy feed suffered a sharp break and closing quotations in most markets were based on new corn values.

Cotton prices advanced sensentionally during the week October 29 to November 3, establishing new high marks for the season. The crop report issued by this bureau on November 2 was the main cause of the advance. It confirmed private reports of crop deterioration during October. The average price of No. 5 or Middling cotton on November 3 in 10 designated spot markets was 31.61¢ per lb., a new high for the season and about $45 per bale above the low mark of 22.79¢ touched on August 2. December future contracts advanced 156 points and 161 points at New York and New Orleans, respectively, closing at 32.25¢ at New York and 31.80¢ at New Orleans.

Cold weather with rain delayed farming operations in middle and southern districts, but in northern and western sections good weather favored all outdoor work. Cotton was still further injured in Oklahoma, and portions of Texas and Arkansas by wet weather and picking was delayed. In other parts of the Cotton Belt picking is generally nearing completion. Corn husking was delayed in Iowa, Kansas, and other important areas, and damage resulted from lack of drying weather. In the northern portions of the Corn Belt favorable progress was made in husking and cribbing and this work is nearing completion in some districts. Winter grains made favorable progress in most sections and are in good condition to enter the winter. In the southern Plains, however, sowing has been much delayed. Pastures and ranges are mainly good and stock are still mostly in the fields.

Crop Reports

Cotton Crop Forecast at 10,248,000 Bales.

The first cotton report made by the department for October 25, published November 2, forecast a production of 10,248,000 bales of 500 lbs. gross weight. The final out-turn may be larger or smaller than this amount according as conditions developing during the remainder of the season prove more or less favorable to the crop than in an average year.

Last year the production was 9,761,817 bales, two years ago 7,953,641 bales, three years ago 13,439,603 bales, four years ago 11,420,763 bales, and five years ago 12,040,532 bales. The average production for the five years 1910 to 1914 was 14,259,231 bales; for 1915 to 1919 the average was 11,481,084 bales.

The forecast of production rests partly on the condition of the crop expressed as a percentage of a normal production per acre. The condition on October 25 was estimated at 47.8%, compared with 49.5% on September 25, 52.6% on October 25, 1922, and 43.2% on October 25, 1921. A yield was forecast of about 128.1 pounds per acre on the acreage of cotton estimated as growing on June 25.

In arriving at the cotton forecast of October 25, the department considered the reported condition of the crop as of that date, the reported probable average yield per acre of lint cotton, the reported percentage of acreage abandoned since June 25, the percentage of the crop reported picked to October 25, the percentage reported ginned to October 18, and the quantity of cotton ginned to October 18, as enumerated by the Bureau of the Census.

For comparative purposes, there were available also the conditon reported for the same date from 1919 to 1922, the reported percentage picked for 1921 and 1922, and the enumerations of cotton ginned, by periods, for previous years.

The forecast as published expresses the probable out-turn interpreted from the present status of the crop on the basis of past relations of the reported percentage picked, the percentage abandoned, and the probable yield per acre. The change in forecast since September 25 reflects the change due to weather and other factors since that date as acertained by the department from all information at its command.

The tentative estimate of the acreage abandoned for the United States was 5.1% of the acreage in cultivation on June 25. The figures by States are: Texas 2.3%, Georgia 11.6%, North Carolina 0.5%, South Carolina 1.5%, Alabama 4%, Mississippi 9%, Louisiana 5.7%, Arkansas 7%, Tennessee 5%, Missouri 8%, and Oklahoma 8%.

During the 10 years 1913-1922 the average acreage abandoned for the United States was 2.8%. For the leading States the 10-year average abandonment was as follows: Texas 3.1%, Georgia 2.5%, North Carolina 1.6%, South Carolina 1.9%, Alabama 2.3%, Mississippi 2.5%, Louisiana 3%, Arkansas 2.3%, Tennessee 1.8%, Missouri 3.6%, and Oklahoma 5.2%.

State.	Condition (100=normal.).						Production in 500-lb. bales. (000 omitted.)	
	October 25.			September 25.				
	1923	1922	1921	1923	1922	1921	Forecast, Oct. 25, 1923.	Final, 1922. (Census ginnings.)
Virginia	88	61	60	83	63	53	53	27
North Carolina	70	60	60	64	59	54	1,010	852
South Carolina	53	37	39	53	38	40	740	493
Georgia	31	38	32	31	37	33	610	715
Florida	22	56	47	20	55	50	12	25
Alabama	39	58	48	42	55	46	615	823
Mississippi	36	58	49	37	54	48	620	989
Louisiana	43	53	41	45	53	41	320	343
Texas	57	56	38	56	52	38	4,300	3,222
Arkansas	37	59	56	50	57	53	680	1,011
Tennessee	35	62	65	47	56	62	230	391
Missouri	49	80	80	64	70	70	151	149
Oklahoma	43	46	41	49	42	38	735	627
California	86	80	80	84	80	73	[1] 49	[2] 28
Arizona	88	85	75	90	80	81	83	47
All other [3]	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	19
United States Total	47.8	52.6	43.2	49.5	50.0	42.2	10,248	[2] 9,762

[1] About 86,000 bales additional are being grown in Lower California (Old Mexico).
[2] Includes about 7,000 bales of the 58,000 bales grown in Lower California (Old Mexico).
[3] Including New Mexico.

Oats in Southern States in 1923.

Fall-sown oats in the southern States make up 55% of the total planting of oats in the southern territory, according to a special inquiry by the department. The heaviest proportion of fall-sown oats is 91% reported for South Carolina and Mississippi, Georgia following with 79%, Louisiana 72%, and North Carolina 70%. The important oat-producing State of Texas reports 51% fall sown.

Among the causes favoring the higher acreage of fall-sown oats in the South are: (*a*) The relatively higher yields, fall-sown oats last year yielding 27.6 bushels per acre, comparing with 22.1 bushels for spring-sown oats. A similar inquiry last year showed a like difference in favor of the fall-sown acreage. (*b*) Fall-sown oats afford the protection of a winter cover, reducing erosion. (*c*) Some winter grazing is possible. (*d*) The crop is harvested earlier, allowing a longer season for a second crop to be grown on the same land. (*e*) A better distribution of farm labor is possible.

According to the reports, only two-thirds of the southern oat crop is cut ripe for grain. About 18% is cut unripe, to be fed either in loose straw or in the bundle, and about 9% of the crop is cut green for hay.

Acreage and Production of Spring and Fall Sown Oats for Grain in the Southern States, 1923.

State.	Total for grain.[1]			Spring sown.[1]				Fall sown.[1]			
				Acreage.				Acreage.			
	Acreage.	Yield per acre.[2]	Production.[2]	Per cent of total.[3]	Area.	Yield per acre.[2]	Production.[2]	Per cent of total.[3]	Area.	Yield per acre.[2]	Production.[2]
	1,000 acres.	*Bus.*	*1,000 bus.*	*P. ct.*	*1,000 acres.*	*Bus.*	*1,000 bus.*	*P. ct.*	*1,000 acres.*	*Bus.*	*1,000 bus.*
Va.	163	22.0	3,586	70	114	21	2,405	30	49	24	1,181
N. C.	176	22.0	3,872	30	53	18	967	70	123	24	2,905
S. C.	426	24.0	10,224	9	38	15	567	91	388	25	9,657
Ga.	483	18.0	8,694	21	101	11	1,133	79	382	20	7,561
Fla.	33	12.0	396	45	15	12	180	55	18	12	216
Ky.	225	21.0	4,725	86	193	22	4,244	14	32	15	481
Tenn.	206	20.0	4,120	72	148	19	2,774	28	58	23	1,346
Ala.	266	18.0	4,788	40	106	13	1,347	60	160	22	3,441
Miss.	136	19.0	2,584	9	12	13	157	91	124	20	2,427
La.	54	22.0	1,188	28	15	18	264	72	39	24	924
Tex.	1,557	32.0	49,824	49	763	27	20,391	51	794	37	29,433
Ark.	251	24.0	6,025	85	213	22	4,716	15	38	34	1,309
Total, above.	3,976	27.0	100,026	44.5	1,771	22.1	39,145	55.5	2,205	27.6	60,881

[1] Oats cut for grain and cut unripe for combined grain and forage ration, but excluding oats cut for hay, pastured, turned under, and abandoned.
[2] Preliminary estimate.
[3] Unpublished estimates of spring and fall sown acreages for most of the southern States for 1922 follow: Perceutage of total oat acreage in 1922—Virginia, spring 75%, fall 25%; North Carolina, spring 36%, fall 64%; Georgia, spring 20%, fall 80%; Florida, spring 25%, fall 75%; Tennessee, spring 71%, fall 29%; Alabama, spring 46%, fall 54%; Louisiana, spring 25%, fall 75%; Texas, spring 56%, fall 44%; Oklahoma, spring 98%, fall 2%; Arkansas, spring 80%, fall 20%.

Utilization of Oat Acreage Sown in the Southern States, 1923.

State.	Total acreage.	Cut ripe for grain.		Cut unripe for combined grain and forage ration.		Cut for hay.		Pastured, turned under, and abandoned.	
		Per cent of total.	Acreage.	Per cent of total.	Acreage.	Per cent of total.	Acreage.	Per cent of total.	Acreage.
	1,000 acres.	*Per cent.*	*1,000 acres.*	*Per cent.*	*1,000 acres*	*Per cent.*	*1,000 acres.*	*Per cent.*	*1,000 acres.*
Virginia	170	75	127	21	36	.....	.....	4	7
North Carolina.	207	62	128	23	48	13	27	2	4
South Carolina.	444	85	377	11	49	3	13	1	5
Georgia	589	54	318	28	165	8	47	10	59
Florida	57	30	17	28	16	19	11	23	13
Kentucky	262	66	173	20	52	10	26	4	11
Tennessee	343	46	158	14	48	36	123	4	14
Alabama	320	50	160	33	106	14	45	3	9
Mississippi	156	59	92	28	44	9	14	4	6
Louisiana	66	54	36	28	18	11	7	7	5
Texas	1,692	83	1,405	9	152	3	51	5	84
Arkansas	314	45	141	35	110	15	47	5	16
Total, above.	4,620	67.8	3,132	18.3	844	8.9	411	5.0	233

Livestock - Meats - Wool

Fed Yearlings Command Premium.

The active demand for and the premium which fed yearlings and handyweight steers continue to command over practically all grades of heavies has aroused widespread comment. Naturally two-way markets follow this somewhat unusual set of conditions, yearlings and handyweights advancing in price while heavies barely hold their own or decline. The weakness of the market for heavy matured steers is probably due to curtailed shipping demand and suggests that the public is more interested in handyweight cuts of beef than in heavy ones.

The tail-end movement of the western grass steer run is on, and from the Northwest as well as from the South and Southwest a surplus of plain qualitied offerings is arriving. Many of these grass steers carry considerable weight, and price differentials between grassers as a whole and the liberal supply of short-fed heavy steers now being offered at most of the market centers favors the former. So short-fed weighty steers are in most respects without reliable outlet, and even long feds are none too easy to dispose of—an erstwhile moderate supply now constituting a surplus. Unevenness is pronounced. Yearlings and handyweight arrivals have in most instances been sold before the bickering between buyers and sellers over heavy steer prices gets well under way. Short-fed heavies will probably remain dull until the western grass runs have ceased to influence supply figures. Then the present spread between heavy short-fed steers, now numerous at Chicago at $7–$9.50, and long-fed kinds will probably contract.

The present indifference of buyers toward heavy steers will undoubtedly stimulate expansion in the finishing of lighter weight kinds, a practice which has been in evidence for some time. When comparatively long-fed steers, averaging 1,400 to 1,550 lbs., have to sell draggily at Chicago at $10 and below, which was the case during the week under review, finishers naturally center their attention on finishing material whose weight at marketing time gives promise of more nearly satisfying the demand of the market.

Accordingly more stocker and light feeder steers than heavy kinds have been going out since the break in heavy fat steer prices. This break has forced bovine finishing material to the season's low time, from which basis, however, recent somewhat bullish developments have tended to elevate values. As the grass season ends the scarcity factor enters the stocker and feeder trade and even weighty feeders have shown more activity on country account recently, the current price levels creating such a contrast with the high era in August and September that some finishers can see remunerative possibilities. Expansion of this movement will depend on future corn price trends to a large extent and also on the willingness of the public to buy heavy beef. The undertone of the stocker and feeder market is strong, and the chance to purchase at the season's low time has probably passed.

Native and western grass cows and heifers comprise the bulk of the present supply of the stock offerings. Simultaneously marketings have been effective in weakening the relative price position of these natives and westerns. But this is the season when the westerns must come, so finishers in the feeding area could assist in remedying the situation by holding back plain native cows until the westerns in a similar flesh condition have been marketed. Some short-fed cows and heifers are showing a moderate margin of profit and although corn is relatively high, a feeding period which would at least place these native cows and heifers beyond the competitive reach of westerns appears to be advisable.

Hog receipts continue little short of enormous, the October run at Chicago being the second largest on record for that month. Highly finished kinds continue proportionately scarce but the weight of numbers has toppled values generally, closing top at Chicago during the week being $2.25 under the September high time. Little price difference is in evidence between grain-fed butchers averaging from 225 to 325 lbs., such kinds commanding an emphatic premium over light lights. Too liberal marketings of the latter have been influential in reducing hog values.

The scramble for feeding lambs goes on. Although they have been liberal buyers for the past few months, finishers in the Corn Belt still want every lamb suitable for finishing purposes. So the season-end contingent of thin lambs from the Northwest is meeting a country outlet, the breadth of which has resulted in rather sharp price advances. Best feeders at Chicago made $12.85 and at Kansas City, where sharp competition for thin lambs developed, sales were numerous at $11.35 to $11.85. The marketward movement of Texas feeding lambs has subsided, hinting that supplies from that source have been exhausted. Thin lambs from Colorado, Utah, and Arizona have been rather thoroughly marketed and feeding lambs direct from any of the northwestern range States are becoming scarce. At St. Paul finishers are resorting to trimmed natives out of western ewes. There is a well-defined element of caution in taking out feeding sheep and the season is now too late to make breeding ewes an active issue.

Receipts, Shipments, and Local Slaughter.

Week October 29–November 3, with Comparisons.

Market.	Cattle and calves.[1]			Hogs.			Sheep.		
	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.
Chicago	86,517	27,197	59,320	224,875	32,304	192,571	100,358	43,292	57,066
Denver	30,246	23,054	3,369	9,144	958	6,991	185,058	180,665	2,950
East St. Louis [2]	41,648	18,700	21,939	108,101	44,151	61,780	12,156	3,049	9,601
Fort Worth	29,266	10,195	20,347	12,274	3,694	7,750	3,327	1,956	966
Indianapolis	12,504	7,888	4,895	70,351	22,137	46,786	7,530	5,864	1,250
Kansas City	97,382	55,517	41,405	80,102	17,696	60,606	29,143	13,129	15,586
Oklahoma City	14,117	4,421	8,920	6,993	1,689	5,676	2	4	2
Omaha	42,693	22,248	19,961	47,812	3,476	44,211	45,455	22,684	20,443
St. Joseph	17,957	7,440	9,863	41,550	5,111	37,438	14,377	2,970	10,920
St. Paul [2]	36,772	14,036	22,096	78,658	21,054	58,479	24,038	8,646	14,565
Sioux City	17,553	10,034	5,972	54,472	18,471	35,237	10,900	3,646	5,731
Wichita [2]	9,149	5,931	2,818	16,035	2,968	12,231	4,738	3,217	185
Total	435,804	206,661	220,895	750,377	173,709	569,756	437,082	239,122	139,265
Total Oct. 22–27, 1923	447,706	223,701	221,779	700,180	188,724	508,622	434,392	301,304	133,228
Total Oct. 30–Nov. 4, 1922	458,081	232,876	219,394	519,956	148,765	383,134	368,901	242,533	141,778

[1] Movement of calves Oct. 29–Nov. 3, 1923: Receipts 88,591; shipments, 29,183. Local slaughter, 57,977.
[2] Week ending Friday, Nov. 2.

Daily Average Weight and Cost of Hogs.

Week October 29–November 3, 1923, with Comparisons.

	Chicago.		East St. Louis.		Fort Worth.		Kansas City.		Omaha.		St. Paul.	
	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.
	Lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Lbs.	Per 100 lbs.
Monday	249	$7.28	185	$7.32	201	$7.04	213	$6.82	268	$6.86	232	$6.43
Tuesday	239	7.31	202	7.31	181	6.91	205	6.90	275	6.93	212	6.62
Wednesday	240	7.38	200	7.46	179	7.12	200	7.02	270	7.04	213	6.71
Thursday	235	7.23	203	7.27	191	7.09	210	6.84	274	6.86	216	6.56
Friday	235	7.01	191	7.15	174	6.87	216	6.74	279	6.72	212	6.52
Saturday	255	6.89	195	7.13	197	7.08	216	6.82	275	6.74	200	6.52
Average:												
Oct. 29–Nov. 3, 1923	241	7.20	197	7.29	186	7.02	206	6.92	273	6.86	216	6.58
Oct. 22–27, 1923	243	7.13	192	7.12	191	7.04	205	6.73	277	6.73	225	6.48
Oct. 30–Nov. 4, 1922	235	8.21	181	8.37	....	.....	207	7.83	263	7.50	223	7.63

The above prices are computed on packer and shipper purchases.

Beef Steers Sold Out of First Hands for Slaughter at Chicago.

Week of October 29–November 3, 1923, with Comparisons.

Grade.	Number of head.			Per cent of total by grades.			Average weight (pounds).			Average price per 100 pounds.		
	Week Oct. 29–Nov. 3, 1923.	Week Oct. 22–27, 1923.	Week Oct. 30–Nov. 4, 1922.	W'k Oct. 29–Nov. 3, 1923.	W'k Oct. 22–27, 1923.	W'k Oct. 30–Nov. 4, 1922.	W'k Oct. 29–Nov. 3, 1923.	W'k Oct. 22–27, 1923.	W'k Oct. 30–Nov. 4, 1922.	Week Oct. 29–Nov. 3, 1923.	Week Oct. 22–27, 1923.	Week Oct. 30–Nov. 4, 1922.
Choice and prime	3,301	3,716	2,769	14.4	16.5	13.4	1,216	1,182	1,196	$11.52	$11.62	$12.37
Good	6,628	5,816	9,010	28.8	25.8	43.7	1,129	1,088	1,098	10.58	10.62	10.11
Medium	9,519	10,278	7,246	41.4	45.6	35.2	1,080	1,052	1,048	9.14	9.13	8.28
Common	3,546	2,744	1,587	15.4	12.1	7.7	981	964	962	6.83	6.97	6.46
Total	22,994	22,554	20,612	100.0	100.0	100.0	1,098	1,072	1,083	9.63	9.74	9.57

Average Prices of Live Stock, Week of October 29–November 3, 1923, with Comparisons.

[In dollars per 100 pounds.]

Kind and grade.	Chicago.				East St. Louis.				Fort Worth.[1]		Kansas City.				Omaha.				South St. Paul.			
	Oct. 29–Nov. 3, 1923.	Oct. 22–27, 1923.	Oct. 30–Nov. 4, 1922.	3-year average.[2]	Oct. 29–Nov. 3, 1923.	Oct. 22–27, 1923.	Oct. 30–Nov. 4, 1922.	3-year average.[2]	Oct. 29–Nov. 3, 1923.	Oct. 22–27, 1923.	Oct. 29–Nov. 3, 1923.	Oct. 22–27, 1923.	Oct. 30–Nov. 4, 1922.	3-year average.[2]	Oct. 29–Nov. 3, 1923.	Oct. 22–27, 1923.	Oct. 30–Nov. 4, 1922.	3-year average.[2]	Oct. 29–Nov. 3, 1923.	Oct. 22–27, 1923.	Oct. 30–Nov. 4, 1922.	3-year average.[2]
Cattle.																						
Slaughter cattle and calves:																						
Steers (1,100 lbs. up)—																						
Choice and prime	11.77	11.84	12.62	13.47	11.75	11.85	12.12	12.93	.....	.....	11.25	11.30	12.03	12.55	11.25	11.35	12.00	12.88	11.00	11.00	.....	.....
Good	10.64	10.76	10.43	11.81	10.62	10.62	10.56	11.58	7.88	7.88	9.60	9.74	9.84	10.83	9.75	9.85	10.00	11.13	9.75	9.75	.....	.....
Medium	9.01	9.02	8.18	9.71	8.70	8.80	8.48	9.21	6.58	6.50	7.94	8.15	7.60	8.78	8.18	8.32	8.00	8.98	7.75	7.62	7.38	8.34
Common	6.64	6.72	6.37	7.42	6.72	6.82	6.02	7.04	5.15	5.00	6.46	6.64	5.60	6.88	6.68	6.75	6.00	6.90	5.75	5.62	5.90	6.41
Steers (1,100 lbs. down)—																						
Choice and prime	11.94	11.92	12.46	13.80	11.75	11.75	12.12	13.42	9.05	9.00	11.11	11.08	11.60	12.75	11.40	11.25	11.88	13.26	11.00	11.00	.....	.....
Good	10.82	10.82	10.31	12.03	10.62	10.62	10.51	11.81	7.62	7.50	9.51	9.58	9.46	10.74	9.90	9.75	9.75	11.13	9.75	9.75	.....	.....
Medium	9.10	9.07	8.06	9.49	8.58	8.68	8.28	9.07	6.28	6.12	7.86	8.08	7.22	8.33	8.12	8.12	7.75	8.38	7.62	7.50	7.38	8.34
Common	6.60	6.60	6.28	7.16	6.05	6.08	5.78	6.33	4.78	4.72	5.94	6.08	5.22	6.18	6.12	6.12	5.85	6.28	5.12	5.00	5.68	6.19
Canner and cutter	4.30	4.30	3.58	4.15	3.75	3.75	3.12	3.48	2.86	2.95	4.00	4.00	2.70	3.64	4.00	4.00	3.25	4.11	3.00	3.00	3.12	3.46
Light yearling steers and heifers—																						
Good and prime (800 lbs. down)[3]	10.78	10.72	.....	.....	10.88	10.88	.....	.....	8.25	8.25	9.90	9.88	.....	.....	9.90	9.75	.....	.....	9.50	9.50	.....	.....
Heifers—																						
Good and choice (850 lbs. up)	9.50	9.44	[4]7.21	7.79	8.75	8.75	[4]7.20	8.37	5.52	5.50	7.65	7.82	[4]6.20	7.24	8.42	8.42	[4]6.58	7.43	8.25	8.25	[4]5.92	6.72
Common and medium (all weights)	6.00	6.00			4.75	5.05			3.65	3.62	4.90	5.25			5.40	5.50			5.00	5.00		
Cows—																						
Good and choice	6.96	6.93	[4]5.70	6.33	5.95	5.85	[4]4.90	5.78	4.45	4.45	5.90	6.20	[4]4.68	5.71	6.12	6.18	[4]4.92	5.92	6.00	5.88	[4]5.05	5.55
Common and medium	4.48	4.36			4.28	4.12			3.02	3.01	3.80	4.21			3.88	3.92			3.75	3.50		
Canner and cutter	2.88	2.80	2.95	3.49	2.70	2.56	2.78	3.44	2.04	1.96	2.42	2.73	2.58	3.38	2.62	2.68	2.88	3.65	2.50	2.38	2.55	2.96
Bulls—																						
Good and choice (beef yearlings excluded)[3]	5.70	5.66	.....	.....	5.88	5.88	.....	.....	4.15	4.10	4.94	5.00	.....	.....	5.38	5.42	.....	.....	4.50	4.50	.....	.....
Canner to medium (canner and bologna)[3]	3.90	3.90	.....	.....	3.62	3.62	.....	.....	2.58	2.56	3.22	3.25	.....	.....	3.38	3.42	.....	.....	3.12	3.12	.....	.....
Calves—																						
Medium to choice (190 lbs. down)	9.08	9.30	[5]9.05	10.51	8.98	8.95	[5]7.75	9.55	5.85	5.95	7.72	8.15	[5]8.08	9.63	8.75	8.75	[5]8.68	9.66	7.28	7.60	[5]6.70	8.40
Medium to choice (190–260 lbs.)	8.38	8.52			7.15	7.55			5.50	5.58	6.78	7.22			7.00	7.00			6.75	6.75		
Medium to choice (260 lbs. up)	6.08	6.02	[6]5.12	6.47	6.00	6.35	[6]5.80	6.53	5.25	5.32	5.68	6.15	[6]4.85	6.16	6.12	6.12	[6]6.18	6.55	5.50	5.50	[6]4.75	5.08
Cull and common (190 lbs. down)[3]	6.22	6.62	.....	.....	4.75	4.75	.....	.....	3.28	3.22	4.42	4.70	.....	.....	5.25	5.25	.....	.....	5.00	5.00	.....	.....
Cull and common (190 lbs. up)[3]	4.65	4.92	.....	.....	3.50	3.50	.....	.....	2.95	3.00	3.25	3.52	.....	.....	4.25	4.25	.....	.....	3.50	3.50	.....	.....
Feeder and stocker cattle and calves:																						
Steers, common-choice (750 lbs. up)[7]	6.47	6.38	6.56	7.56	5.78	6.00	6.44	6.88	5.25	5.26	6.38	6.50	6.54	7.48	6.62	6.65	6.36	7.34	5.25	5.25	5.88	6.55
Steers, common-choice (750 lbs. down)[3]	5.88	5.76	6.12	6.28	5.50	5.75	5.38	5.89	5.08	5.06	5.88	6.05	5.9	6.14	6.00	6.01	6.22	6.39	4.62	4.62	5.00	5.42
Steers, inferior (all weights)[3]	3.68	3.68	.....	.....	3.42	3.50	.....	.....	3.00	3.00	3.75	3.75	.....	.....	3.88	3.88	.....	.....	3.12	3.12	.....	.....
Cows and heifers, common-choice	3.88	3.90	4.20	4.89	3.62	3.72	3.88	4.46	2.96	3.08	3.88	4.02	4.26	4.70	4.00	4.22	4.38	4.99	3.12	3.12	3.88	4.34
Calves, commom-choice[9]	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.94	5.70	4.40	4.52	5.50	5.62	6.04	6.56	5.62	5.60	6.38	6.14	4.75	4.75	.....	.....
Hogs.																						
Top (highest price, not average)	7.80	7.70	9.05	14.50	7.70	7.70	9.00	14.75	7.45	7.35	7.30	7.25	8.25	13.75	7.30	7.25	8.25	13.60	7.00	7.00	8.10	13.50
Bulk of sales	7.20	7.12	8.29	9.83	7.25	7.08	8.42	10.13	7.16	7.10	6.88	6.80	7.85	9.38	6.88	6.76	7.51	9.18	6.43	6.39	7.56	9.14
Heavy weight (250–350 lbs.) medium-choice	7.32	7.32	8.39	9.96	7.33	7.31	8.11	9.84	7.07	7.07	7.05	7.04	7.80	9.38	6.93	6.90	7.79	9.42	6.65	6.59	7.52	9.08
Medium weight (200–250 lbs.) medium-choice	7.37	7.34	8.51	10.05	7.41	7.37	8.35	10.10	7.19	7.15	7.00	7.01	7.86	9.42	6.92	6.87	7.95	9.55	6.69	6.64	7.65	9.19
Light weight (160–200 lbs.) common-choice)	7.10	7.09	8.42	9.97	7.04	6.85	8.32	10.06	6.77	6.81	6.68	6.51	7.85	9.29	6.80	6.73	7.82	9.49	6.65	6.63	7.72	9.28
Light lights (130–160 lbs.) common-choice	6.59	6.60	8.39	9.97	6.74	6.46	8.36	10.16	6.31	6.45	6.14	6.02	7.85	9.27	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.24	6.41	7.72	[10]7.48
Packing hogs—																						
Smooth	6.68	6.56	7.58	9.22	6.33	5.98	7.08	8.86	6.23	6.12	6.38	6.25	7.03	8.47	6.73	6.59	7.19	8.93	6.19	6.18	7.15	8.66
Rough	6.42	6.30	7.18	8.83	6.12	5.83	6.72	8.49	5.21	5.00	6.05	5.98	6.78	7.83	6.57	6.40	6.92	8.64	6.05	6.03	6.92	8.36
Slaughter pigs (130 lbs. down) medium-choice	5.84	5.81	8.50	10.16	6.48	5.95	8.42	10.18	5.92	6.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.40	5.76	8.24	[10]8.35
Feeder and stocker pigs (70–130 lbs.) common-choice	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.99	5.51	8.00	9.76	4.92	5.00	5.00	4.96	7.98	9.23	5.42	5.58	7.52	9.24	4.81	5.03	8.24	8.85
Sheep and Lambs.																						
Slaughter sheep and lambs:																						
Lambs—																						
Light and handy wt. (84 lbs. down) medium-prime	12.34	12.01	13.32	11.53	11.88	11.58	12.55	10.87	10.88	10.98	12.40	11.78	13.03	11.14	12.44	11.98	12.85	10.95	11.62	11.10	12.60	10.63
All weights, Cull and common	10.00	9.75	10.56	9.12	9.10	8.98	9.00	7.68	8.75	8.80	9.58	9.08	10.18	8.45	10.20	9.85	10.12	8.51	9.25	9.02	9.40	7.42
Yearling wethers, medium-prime	9.75	9.50	11.01	9.48	9.42	8.88	9.92	8.78	8.25	7.98	9.35	9.02	9.75	8.54	8.98	8.87	10.12	8.64	9.00	8.58	10.30	8.23
Wethers (2 years old and over) medium-prime	7.35	7.15	8.00	7.17	6.50	6.48	7.30	5.94	5.70	5.75	6.82	6.66	7.15	6.61	6.85	6.75	7.25	6.70	6.75	6.30	7.50	6.41
Ewes, common-choice[3]	5.18	5.18	.....	.....	4.88	4.88	.....	.....	4.12	4.42	4.88	4.72	.....	.....	4.91	4.62	.....	.....	4.50	4.42	.....	.....
Ewes, canner and cull[3]	2.38	2.38	.....	.....	2.25	2.25	.....	.....	1.88	1.98	2.25	2.18	.....	.....	2.35	2.18	.....	.....	2.25	2.10	.....	.....
Feeding sheep and lambs:																						
Feeding lambs, medium-choice	12.12	11.92	13.04	11.06	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8.50	.....	.....	12.48	10.15	11.70	11.75	12.40	10.16	11.20	11.22	11.20	9.42
Feeding ewes, medium-choice	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.75	4.20	.....	.....	.....	.....

[1] Fort Worth began reporting Jan. 15, 1923.
[2] Based on average prices for the following weeks: Nov. 1–6, 1920; Oct. 31–Nov. 5, 1921; and Oct. 30–Nov. 4, 1922.
[3] No comparable grade in former classification.
[4] Old classification combined common to choice; comparable figures are on that description.
[5] In old classification classed as light and medium weight.
[6] In old classification classed as heavy weight.
[7] Data previous to July, 1923, are averages of feeder steers, 1,000 and 750–1,000 lbs. in former classification.
[8] In old classification classed as stocker steers, common to choice.
[9] Data previous to July, 1923, are averages of stocker calves, good and choice and commou and medium in former classification.
[10] Two-year average; does not include 1920, when prices were highest.

Note.—Classification of livestock changed July 2, 1923.

Fresh Meat Market Weak.

[Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Chicago.]

A generally slow demand, with weak to lower prices on most classes characterized the fresh-meat trade at eastern markets and Chicago during the week October 27–November 2. At eastern markets lamb prices continued the advance of the previous week, while at Chicago lamb and mutton held barely steady. Supplies of fresh pork were liberal, with beef, veal, lamb, and mutton about normal. Pork loins showed the greatest declines for the week, with the lighter averages showing a greater drop than others, which resulted in some overlapping of prices and narrowing of the spread between various averages. Imports for the week at New York consisted of 883 quarters of medium and good steer beef, 220 carcasses of medium veal, and 950 lambs of similar quality.

Beef.—Steer beef receipts at eastern markets were not excessive, but supplies accumulated from day to day, due to the limited outlet. This caused a weak market and unevenly lower prices, varying mostly from 50¢ to $2 per 100 pounds. Better grades of steers showed most of the loss, common and medium kinds showing little change.

At New York a few sales of choice yearling steer beef were made up to $21. At that market loins and ribs from local killed cattle competed strongly with those of western origin. Common steers were somewhat scarce but sold on a weak market. The light receipts of cows sold fairly well in view of the limited demand for beef, although buyers seemed to find them better values at the price than the poorer grades of steers. At New York good and choice heifer beef sold largely from $16–$18.

Steer beef supplies at Chicago were fairly liberal, consisting for the most part of medium and good grades. Choice steers were scarce but the demand was bearish, which lowered prices 50¢ to $1 on such kinds, while good and medium declined around 50¢ and common remained unchanged.

The supply of cow beef consisted largely of western grassers. While supplies were fairly liberal, the improvement in quality assisted to a large extent in maintaining steady prices.

The supply of bulls was extremely light at eastern markets, bolognas at New York selling upward of $7.50, with sales in earload lots to arrive at $7.50 to $7.75. At Chicago, due to some improvement in demand, the moderate supply was cleared at prices around 75 cents higher than at the close of the preceding week.

Kosher beef supplies were in excess of the demand at eastern markets, and prices declined $1–$2 at New York and Boston, but were about steady at Philadelphia. The supply of hinds and ribs at New York was liberal and a bearish demand forced prices down around $1 per 100 pounds. At Chicago a slow demand early in the week was followed by a considerable improvement in this respect, and prices closed firm with some sales higher.

Veal.—Receipts of veal were only moderate at Boston and Philadelphia, but were fairly liberal at New York, all grades being represented, with a wide range in quality. At New York prices declined $1–$3 during the week, while Boston and Philadelphia were about steady. A few heavy prime vealers brought up to $25 early in the week, but lighter weights of nearly equal quality found $20 the practical early top, and later sold around $2 under this figure.

At Chicago prices declined $1–$3 under a slow demand. Supplies were fairly liberal, with veal from western calves forming a good part of the supplies. Offerings of country dressed veal showed some increase but less price decline than others.

Lamb.—The lamb market at eastern centers made material price gains, ranging from $1–$4 per 100 pounds. While the demand seemed slow at times, the supply was sufficiently light to maintain a firm market at the advance. Quality was generally good. At Chicago the moderate offerings sold fairly well at unchanged prices, although the undertone was weak at times.

Mutton.—The light to moderate receipts of mutton were largely of medium and good grades, and except at Boston, where prices were weak to $1 lower, values were generally unchanged from the preceding week's close. At New York choice handy-weight wethers sold around $15.

Pork.—Liberal receipts of fresh pork at eastern markets, particularly light loins, and a very slow demand caused a weak and declining market. Many buyers anticipated their requirements for the week by purchasing freely at the close of the preceding week. Many low-priced sales in large lots were made to buyers for placing in storage. At New York medium and heavy weight loins in some instances sold for higher prices than light loins.

At Chicago the carry over from the previous week's business in addition to liberal fresh receipts developed a decided unevenness and forced prices downward. Prices of shoulder cuts were on a more stable basis than loins, and while the market was weak, declines were relatively slight as compared with loin values.

Chicago Wholesale Prices of Cured Pork and Pork Products.

Week October 29-November 3, 1923, with Comparisons.

[In dollars per 100 pounds.]

Commodity.	Oct. 29-Nov. 3, 1923.	Oct. 22-27, 1923.	Oct. 30-Nov. 4, 1922.	3-year average.[1]
Hams No. 1 smoked, 14-16 lbs. average	23.60	23.75	23.50	27.33
Hams No. 2 smoked, 14-16 lbs. average	20.90	21.50	20.25	24.50
Picnics, smoked, 4-8 lbs. average	13.10	13.12	15.00	17.58
Bacon No. 1, 6-8 lbs. average	29.60	30.50	34.50	38.17
Bacon No. 2, 6-8 lbs. average	21.85	22.25	29.00	28.50
Bellies, dry salt, 14-16 lbs. average	13.50	13.50	17.25	18.29
Backs, dry salt, 14-16 lbs. average	13.88	13.88	12.50	14.67
Pure lard, tierces	15.25	15.25	13.38	16.13
Compound lard, tierces	14.65	14.50	12.00	13.25

[1] Based on average prices for the following weeks: Nov. 1-6, 1920; Oct. 31-Nov. 5, 1921, and Oct. 30-Nov. 4, 1922.

Average Wholesale Prices of Western Dressed Fresh Meats.

Week of October 29-November 3, 1923, with Comparisons.

[In dollars per 100 pounds.]

Kind and grade.	Chicago.				New York.			
	Oct. 29-Nov. 3, 1923.	Oct. 22-27, 1923.	Oct. 30-Nov. 4, 1922.	3-year average.[1]	Oct. 29-Nov. 3, 1923.	Oct. 22-27, 1923.	Oct. 30-Nov. 4, 1922.	3-year average.[1]
Beef and veal.								
Beef:								
Steer—								
Choice	18.25	18.50	17.25	21.08	19.00	19.85	18.95	21.68
Good	16.90	17.00	15.75	18.67	16.15	16.90	16.80	18.00
Medium	13.95	14.00	13.75	15.18	12.90	13.65	13.60	14.63
Common	10.50	10.40	10.00	11.43	9.40	10.15	9.90	11.60
Cow—								
Good	12.50	12.50	10.50	12.75	11.15	11.35	10.50	12.08
Medium	11.00	11.00	8.50	10.75	9.50	9.60	9.50	10.78
Common	8.75	8.65	7.25	8.92	8.50	8.55	8.35	9.97
Bull—								
Medium	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.50	[2] 10.00
Common	6.92	6.62	6.12	7.97	.....	8.12	6.55	8.48
Veal:								
Choice	17.70	18.50	17.10	20.20	19.60	21.90	20.20	22.30
Good	15.70	17.00	16.10	18.47	16.60	18.40	16.70	19.65
Medium	13.70	14.50	13.00	15.60	12.10	12.70	13.40	16.23
Common	9.20	9.50	8.80	11.85	9.30	9.95	10.40	12.46
Fresh pork cuts.								
Hams:								
12-16 lbs. average	16.50	16.50	17.30	[3] 15.90	18.50	18.50	17.50	[3] 18.00
Loins:								
8-10 lbs. average	17.50	20.90	21.50	25.03	18.90	23.00	24.80	26.73
10-12 lbs. average	16.00	19.20	20.30	23.67	18.00	21.80	23.70	25.14
12-14 lbs. average	14.90	17.50	19.40	22.00	16.20	19.60	22.60	23.83
14-16 lbs. average	12.90	15.50	18.60	20.73	15.40	18.60	21.40	22.25
16 lbs. and over	11.45	13.50	17.50	[3] 17.30	14.80	17.30	20.40	[3] 18.45
Shoulders:								
Skinned	11.35	11.90	14.25	16.35	12.65	13.50	16.90	19.12
Picnics—								
4-6 lbs. average	9.25	9.75	12.85	15.03	12.00	12.25	15.30	13.90
6-8 lbs. average	8.50	9.25	11.85	13.95	11.30	10.50	14.10	15.97
Butts:								
Boston style	13.20	14.90	17.50	19.32	15.80	17.00	19.90	22.33
Spare ribs	9.50	10.65	12.90	[3] 12.05	11.00	11.00	12.50	[3] 12.00
Lamb and mutton.								
Lamb:								
Choice	24.50	24.50	25.10	23.60	25.50	23.40	24.70	24.53
Good	22.50	22.50	23.10	21.47	24.50	21.40	23.30	22.50
Medium	20.50	20.50	22.10	19.30	23.00	19.00	21.30	20.10
Common	17.00	17.00	18.10	15.97	21.00	17.00	17.50	[2] 18.25
Mutton:								
Good	13.00	13.00	15.10	12.20	13.50	14.00	15.20	13.23
Medium	11.00	11.00	12.20	10.07	11.00	12.00	13.60	11.87
Common	8.50	8.50	8.30	7.60	8.50	9.20	10.00	8.90

[1] Based on average prices for the following weeks, Nov. 1-6, 1920; Oct. 31-Nov. 5, 1921; and Oct. 30-Nov. 4, 1922.
[2] Two-year average.
[3] Two-year average; does not include 1920 when prices were highest.

Wool Imports at Two Ports.

Imports of wool through the port of Philadelphia during the week Oct. 29–Nov. 3, amounted to 2,161 bales, weighing 722,088 lbs., valued at $167,168. Imports through the port of Boston during the same week amounted to 179 bales, weighing 85,439 lbs., valued at $23,032.

Stocker and Feeder Shipments.

Week October 27–November 2, 1923, with Comparisons.

Origin and destination.	Cattle and calves.		Hogs.		Sheep.	
	Week Oct. 27–Nov. 2, 1923.	Per cent of average of corresponding week, 1920, 1921, 1922.	Week Oct. 27–Nov. 2, 1923.	Per cent of average of corresponding week, 1920, 1921, 1922.	Week Oct. 27–Nov. 2, 1923.	Per cent of average of corresponding week, 1920, 1921, 1922.
Market origin:						
Chicago	10,726	86.2			31,058	88.1
Denver	15,865	134.1	1,044	231.0	158,134	223.4
East St. Louis	10,651	125.0	1,476	86.5	966	57.0
Fort Worth	5,324	95.9	107	33.6	1,155	103.2
Indianapolis	1,584	72.6	428	151.2		
Kansas City	46,561	175.9	6,537	353.2	10,434	124.5
Oklahoma City	3,553	153.4	173	79.7		
Omaha	19,541	143.6			19,372	80.0
St. Joseph	6,459	195.1	421	382.7	2,893	109.3
St. Paul	9,762	87.5	5,959	110.7	6,319	105.7
Sioux City	8,440	157.5	9	1.9	546	23.3
Wichita	4,819	112.4	1,069	393.0	301	
Total	143,285	139.0	16,223	165.0	231,188	179.3
State destination:						
Arizona	300					
California	370	171.3	461	426.8		
Colorado	8,623	182.4	583	416.4	111,060	370.8
Idaho	96					
Illinois	19,504	115.8	3,111	297.7	7,548	74.6
Indiana	5,030	85.4	925	280.3	4,521	76.2
Iowa	23,154	135.8	2,329	80.4	7,526	108.8
Kansas	21,763	190.3	1,215	450.0	3,166	46.9
Kentucky	496	124.3				
Maryland	274	55.4			101	64.3
Massachusetts	41					
Michigan	1,394	105.8	713		17,267	129.6
Minnesota	1,450	98.3	1,076	258.0	1,244	37.4
Missouri	19,652	152.0	967	164.7	6,464	78.3
Montana	34	17.9				
Nebraska	21,952	197.8	2,502		60,396	214.4
New Jersey			481	45.4	228	76.2
New Mexico	56					
New York	259	100.0			5,296	126.1
North Dakota	20	47.6			886	
Ohio	5,398	112.6	583		4,140	67.6
Oklahoma	4,388	138.6			210	57.8
Pennsylvania	2,791	52.8	347	164.4	63	49.6
South Dakota	1,936	211.1	385	487.3	123	21.2
Tennessee	263	365.3				
Texas	2,980	100.8	545	392.1		
Virginia	127	76.0				
Wisconsin	874	129.5			949	26.8
Wyoming	60					
Total	143,285	139.0	16,223	165.0	231,188	179.3

Season Comparisons of Stocker and Feeder Shipments.

	Cattle and calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
July 1, 1923, to Nov. 2, 1923	1,948,424	268,599	2,399,251
Same period one year ago	2,090,989	139,004	1,816,959
Same period two years ago	1,344,739	80,052	1,469,574
Same period three years ago	1,286,513	109,279	1,974,802
Current period as per cent of average of three previous periods	123.8	245.4	136.8

Weights and Prices of Stocker and Feeder Steers at Chicago.

Week October 29–November 3, 1923, with Comparisons.

Weight range.	Number of head.			Per cent of total by weight ranges.			Average weight (pounds).			Average price per 100 pounds.		
	Week Oct. 29–Nov. 3, 1923.	Week Oct. 22–27, 1923.	Week Oct. 30–Nov. 4, 1922.	Week Oct. 29–Nov. 3, 1923.	Week Oct. 22–27, 1923.	Week Oct. 30–Nov. 4, 1922.	Week Oct. 29–Nov. 3, 1923.	Week Oct. 22–27, 1923.	Week Oct. 30–Nov. 4, 1922.	Week Oct. 29–Nov. 3, 1923.	Week Oct. 22–27, 1923.	Week Oct. 30–Nov. 4, 1922.
1,001 lbs. up	835	1,307	3,370	10.7	13.7	32.3	1,114	1,100	1,100	$6.64	$6.46	$6.40
901–1,000 lbs.	1,643	1,696	2,136	21.0	17.8	20.5	938	932	945	5.98	5.90	6.35
801–900 lbs.	1,331	2,721	2,046	17.0	28.5	19.6	841	856	845	5.70	5.76	6.08
701–800 lbs.	1,564	1,358	1,362	20.0	14.3	13.0	751	748	750	5.73	5.28	5.97
700 lbs. down	2,452	2,450	1,519	31.3	25.7	14.6	593	600	599	5.19	5.26	5.81
Total	7,825	9,532	10,433	100.0	100.0	100.0	795	822	900	5.80	5.76	6.22

Apparent per Capita Consumption of Federally Inspected Meat.

September, 1923.

	Beef and veal.		Pork.		Lamb and mutton.		Total.	
	Total.	Per capita.[1]	Total.	Per capita.[1]	Total.	Per capita.[1]	Total.	Per capita.[1]
	Million lbs.	*Lbs.*	*Million lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Million lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Million lbs.*	*Lbs.*
September, 1923	442	4.0	570	5.1	37	.3	1,049	9.4
August, 1923	457	4.1	624	5.6	36	.3	1,116	10.1
Increase or decrease	−15	−.1	−54	−.5	+1	(2)	−67	−.7
Per cent	−3.2		−8.7		+4.7		−6.0	
September, 1923	442	4.0	570	5.1	37	.3	1,049	9.4
September, 1922	450	4.1	549	5.0	38	.4	1,038	9.4
Increase or decrease	−8	−.1	+21	+.1	−1	−.1	+11	(2)
Per cent	−1.8		+3.7		−3.3		+1.0	

[1] Per capita consumption and per cent of increase or decrease were computed on full number of pounds.
[2] Difference slight, disregarded.

Livestock and Meat Situation, September, 1923.

The inspected slaughter of cattle and hogs during September this year was greater than for the corresponding month last year and the three-year average for the month, while that of calves, sheep, and lambs was less.

Cattle slaughter was 13,433 head greater than in September, 1922, and 39,509 head more than the three-year average for the month. Despite the increased slaughter the total dressed weight was 3,690,478 pounds less than a year ago, but 12,774,590 pounds larger than the three-year average.

Storage holdings of fresh beef increased slightly less than 3,000,000 pounds during the month and at the end of the period were approximately 7,000,000 less than the holdings the same time a year ago and more than 18,000,000 pounds under the three-year average. Cured beef holdings, on the other hand, decreased approximately 1,000,000 pounds during the month, but were 1,324,000 pounds greater than the holdings of a year ago and two and one-fourth millions more than the three-year average.

Imports of beef and veal were relatively light, being approximately only 57% of the three-year average.

The average cost of cattle for slaughter was about 6¢ per 100 lbs. higher than a year ago and 28¢ higher than the two-year average.

Inspected slaughter of hogs continued heavy, being 464,883 head over that of September, 1922, and 829,544 head more than the three-year average for the month. Compared with the preceding month, however, there was a decrease of 343,689 head. While the average weight was lighter by slightly less than 5 lbs. per-head than a year ago, it was less than 1 pound below the three-year average.

Storage holdings of fresh and cured pork at the beginning and end of the month were considerably heavier than the holdings at the same time a year ago and the average for three years, while lard holdings were much less in both instances. Exports of fresh and cured pork and lard showed a good volume with a liberal increase over a year ago and the monthly average for three years.

The average cost of medium weight live hogs for slaughter at Chicago was 86¢ per 100 pounds lower than a year ago and $2.72 lower than the three-year average. Prices of fresh shoulders, picnics, and Boston butts as well as smoked hams and bacon at eastern market centers showed substantial declines from the figures for the same period a year ago and the average for three years. Lard and fresh pork loins, however, were higher than in September, 1922, but lower than the three-year average.

Approximately 23,700 fewer sheep and lambs were slaughtered under inspection during September this year than a year ago. Storage holdings were relatively light and at the end of the month showed only a slight decrease from the beginning of the period.

The average cost of sheep and lambs for slaughter was 26¢ per 100 lbs. higher than a year ago and $2.27 higher than the two-year average. At Chicago, however, lambs were 47¢ per 100 lbs. lower than a year ago and $1.27 higher than the three-year average, while sheep prices gained 5¢ and 53¢ per 100 lbs., respectively. At eastern markets both dressed lamb and mutton were higher this year than a year ago and higher than the three-year average.

Statistical Report of the Livestock and Meat Situation, September 1923, with Comparisons.

	September.			January–September.		
	3-year average.[1]	1922	1923	3-year average.[1]	1922	1923
Cattle, Calves, Beef, and Veal.						
Inspected slaughter:						
Cattle	770,301	796,377	809,810	5,993,730	6,155,709	6,607,853
Calves	340,622	353,095	338,093	3,090,875	3,142,375	3,390,327
Average live weight:						
Cattle ... pounds	969.79	965.37	939.07	997.28	[2] 994.99	[2] 957.38
Calves ... do	208.04	199.71	204.48	164.16	[2] 162.73	[2] 167.46
Average dressed weight:						
Cattle ... do	512.07	514.40	501.31	547.13	[2] 545.88	[2] 522.94
Calves ... do	114.28	110.76	112.01	94.28	[2] 91.92	[2] 96.19
Total dressed weight (carcass):						
Beef ... do	393,191,261	409,656,329	405,965,851	3,272,255,865	3,352,747,432	3,450,317,075
Veal ... do	38,943,188	39,108,802	37,869,797	289,836,501	287,675,396	324,189,197
Storage:						
Beginning of month—						
Fresh beef ... do	48,475,000	28,210,000	24,625,000	101,515,000	[2] 45,221,000	[2] 55,647,000
Cured beef ... do	19,974,000	20,081,000	21,416,000	23,442,000	[2] 18,533,000	[2] 23,705,000
End of month—						
Fresh beef ... do	45,789,000	34,611,000	27,606,000	89,915,000	[2] 41,456,000	[2] 48,514,000
Cured beef ... do	18,027,000	18,961,000	20,285,000	22,633,000	[2] 18,827,000	[2] 23,243,000
Exports: [3]						
Fresh beef and veal ... do	810,671	228,430	279,684	32,930,184	2,532,808	2,724,218
Cured beef ... do	2,417,722	2,840,933	2,853,988	19,539,154	20,604,832	17,566,949
Canned beef ... do	272,806	287,351	132,158	10,149,761	2,108,118	1,450,166
Oleo oil and stearin [4] ... do	11,017,082	9,071,142	8,752,327	94,387,677	92,054,760	85,212,154
Tallow ... do	2,136,151	2,141,735	3,272,831	16,814,619	25,770,303	27,601,592
Imports:						
Fresh beef and veal ... do	6,135,572	10,533,079	3,542,348	28,788,706	26,998,093	13,438,360
Tallow ... do	616,344	153,014	.....	3,964,987	1,495,445	.....
Receipts, cattle and calves [5]	2,198,874	2,397,325	2,294,681	15,442,111	16,029,845	16,417,126
Stocker and feeder shipments [5]	504,362	629,665	630,828	2,587,483	2,933,165	2,791,401
Cattle on farms January 1	.....	65,632,000	66,352,000	.....	.....	.....
Prices per 100 pounds:						
Cattle, average cost for slaughter	[6] $6.31	$6.53	$6.59	[6] $6.94	[2] $6.83	[2] $7.20
Calves, average cost for slaughter	[6] $7.66	$7.69	$7.30	[6] $8.46	[2] $8.25	[2] $8.36
At Chicago—						
Cattle, good steers	$11.50	$9.93	$10.88	$10.77	[2] $8.96	[2] $10.06
Veal calves	$13.01	$11.92	$9.98	$11.36	[2] $9.09	[2] 9.68
At eastern markets—						
Beef, carcasses, good grade	$18.99	$16.98	$17.90	$17.45	[2] $14.48	[2] $15.70
Veal carcasses, good grade	$21.42	$18.22	$19.18	$20.03	[2] $$16.81	[2] $17.25
Hogs, Pork and Pork Products.						
Inspected slaughter, hogs	2,382,806	2,747,467	3,212,350	29,114,328	30,262,600	37,761,320
Average live weight ... pounds	230.08	234.25	229.27	229.24	[2] 229.57	[2] 228.93
Average dressed weight ... do	173.90	171.71	172.80	173.64	[2] 175.79	[2] 176.11
Total dressed weight (carcass) ... do	415,387,218	488,252,361	555,094,080	5,071,960,274	5,314,078,363	6,650,212,371
Lard per 100 pounds live weight ... do	[6] 16.07	16.56	15.82	[6] 16.21	[2] 16.58	[2] 16.99
Storage:						
Beginning of month—						
Fresh pork ... do	105,833,000	84,815,000	148,753,000	132,129,000	[2] 95,341,000	[2] 168,963,000
Cured pork ... do	577,717,000	534,855,000	605,509,000	601,435,000	[2] 491,223,000	[2] 640,54[illegible],000
Lard ... do	146,805,000	119,755,000	115,860,000	126,676,000	[2] 99,224,000	[2] 87,115,000
End of month—						
Fresh pork ... do	66,357,000	46,796,000	98,571,000	132,068,000	[2] 94,851,000	[2] 171,884,000
Cured pork ... do	457,456,000	436,300,000	513,713,000	602,413,000	[2] 499,268,000	[2] 642,264,000
Lard ... do	89,904,000	75,338,000	72,930,000	130,389,000	[2] 102,312,000	[2] 89,795,000
Exports: [3]						
Fresh pork ... do	1,434,935	2,198,367	3,214,722	27,938,515	13,388,419	34,268,546
Cured pork ... do	57,847,118	55,048,282	82,068,765	566,690,063	490,849,658	640,362,110
Canned pork ... do	96,990	159,065	179,609	1,463,520	2,029,138	2,215,648
Sausage ... do	830,082	675,626	766,148	9,777,989	7,343,373	8,300,824
Lard ... do	72,815,362	62,718,034	85,194,081	573,520,098	574,441,562	805,132,628
Imports:						
Fresh pork ... do	60,748	75,637	188,810	608,440	582,396	912,257
Receipts of hogs [5]	2,702,986	3,062,185	3,607,409	30,829,736	30,959,834	39,273,283
Stocker and feeder shipments [5]	40,537	33,904	101,520	468,152	442,660	602,397
Hogs on farms January 1	.....	57,834,000	63,424,000	.....	.....	.....
Prices per 100 pounds:						
Average cost for slaughter	[6] $8.40	$8.85	$8.49	[6] $9.26	[2] $9.62	[2] $7.80
At Chicago—						
Live hogs, medium weight	$11.52	$9.66	$8.80	$11.53	[2] $10.00	[2] $8.03
At eastern markets—						
Fresh pork loins, 10–14 pounds	$28.61	$24.41	$24.77	$23.56	[2] $20.08	[2] $16.84
Shoulders, skinned	$18.42	$15.56	$12.99	$17.22	[2] $14.97	[2] $11.91
Picnics, 6–8 pounds	$15.63	$12.75	$11.17	$15.82	[2] $14.15	[2] $10.37
Butts, Boston style	$22.31	$18.50	$15.78	$20.07	[2] $17.55	[2] $13.66
Bacon, breakfast	$31.08	$25.84	$23.38	$31.75	[2] $26.45	[2] $24.04
Hams, smoked 10–12 pounds	$28.80	$23.02	$22.83	$30.40	[2] $28.00	[2] $21.54
Lard, tierces	$15.91	$12.73	$13.86	$16.02	[2] $12.55	[2] $12.64
Sheep, Lamb, and Mutton.						
Inspected slaughter, sheep and lambs	1,137,696	1,013,281	989,560	8,670,232	8,207,885	8,589,401
Average live weight ... pounds	76.38	77.68	78.04	79.50	[2] 79.30	[2] 80.81
Averaged dressed weight ... do	36.84	37.42	37.49	38.11	[2] 37.96	[2] 38.80
Total dressed weight (carcass) ... do	41,867,154	37,916,975	37,098,604	329,119,454	310,256,054	333,152,928
Storage, fresh lamb and mutton:						
Beginning of month ... do	6,767,000	3,376,000	1,785,000	14,463,000	[2] 3,432,600	[2] 4,579,000
End of month ... do	11,597,000	3,473,000	1,721,000	12,612,000	[2] 3,101,000	[2] 4,267,000
Exports, fresh lamb and mutton [3] ... do	182,707	101,623	143,575	22,758,743	1,492,437	1,854,316
Imports, fresh lamb and mutton ... do	6,992,933	1,280,698	694,476	26,857,766	9,436,158	4,547,949
Receipts of sheep [5]	2,605,501	2,303,078	2,658,818	16,372,334	15,249,760	15,218,546
Stocker and feeder shipments [5]	628,283	534,145	897,320	2,223,699	2,015,777	2,294,860
Sheep on farms January 1	.....	36,327,000	37,209,000	.....	.....	.....
Prices per 100 pounds:						
Average cost for slaughter	[6] $9.54	$11.55	$11.81	[6] $10.50	[2] $12.19	[2] $12.13
At Chicago—						
Lambs, 84 pounds down, medium to prime	11.59	13.33	12.86	13.09	[2] 13.03	[2] 13.61
Sheep, medium to choice	5.84	6.32	6.37	7.62	[2] 7.17	[2] 7.15
At eastern markets—						
Lamb carcasses, good grade	24.02	25.98	26.29	26.23	[2] 26.39	[2] 25.36
Mutton, good grade	14.41	14.76	15.63	17.08	[2] 16.87	[2] 15.82

[1] 1920, 1921, and 1922.
[2] Average, not total.
[3] Including reexports.
[4] 1922 figure includes oleo stearine only; 1923 figure includes small quantity of lard stearin formerly segregated.
[5] Public stock yards.
[6] Two year average.

Dairy and Poultry

Butter Markets Sharply Higher.

Because of an extreme shortage of fancy fresh butter the butter market during the week October 29–November 3 advanced sharply to new high levels for the season. During the previous week all operators from receiver to retailer had worked close to requirements, with the result that the market became sensitive to the smallest changes in supply and demand. Naturally, therefore, when the receipts of fancy fresh butter decreased sharply, buyers whose supplies were generally light encountered some difficulty in getting enough butter for their needs. The first reaction was a sharp advance in prices, but this brought no relief, and many buyers either by chance or through necessity turned their attention to the cheaper intermediate scores and to storage butter, which was available at much lower prices. By the close of the week the condition of the market was still firm, indicating that for the moment at least the advance had been warranted. Fancy butter was still very scarce and the medium scores were well cleaned up and a more active demand for storage was noted. Only undergrades found an indifferent demand.

There was no reason to believe that the shortage of fresh butter and strength of the market was due to anything but a decrease in production. Advancing prices, reports from distributors regarding the volume of business, and the unsettled industrial condition do not indicate an increased demand for butter. Production reports, on the other hand, show a constant decrease in the make. The American Creamery Butter Manufacturers report the make of 109 plants for the week ending October 27 as showing a decrease compared with the week before of 4.03 per cent and an increase over the corresponding week of a year ago of only 1.17 per cent. For the same week the Minnesota Cooperative Creameries Association (Inc.) report the make of 200 plants as showing a decrease of 3.8 per cent compared with the previous week.

The new level of prices places the market in such a position as to make a new inventory of factors of influence necessary. The factor of consumption assumes more importance. Whether, given the choice of paying the sharp advance or of using poorer butter, the consumer will use less is the question which must now be considered. This question, however, loses some of its importance when considered from another angle. The scarcity and advance of fresh butter will accelerate the movement of storage butter, some of which is of better quality than the fresh receipts, and which, moving into consumption, will give the consumer the quality desired at a more reasonable figure. The withdrawals from storage during the week under review, however, were still much lighter than a year ago and therefore do not yet indicate such firm tendencies.

The new level of prices also brings back for consideration the factor of imports, which for some time has been of little importance. With domestic markets on fancy butter in the fifties Danish offerings at 40½ and 41½¢ c. i. f. are likely to prove attractive to American buyers. There were no actual imports of Danish during the week, but about 2,500 casks are reported on the way and at least as much more is reported scheduled to sail November 5 and 8. The movement of Canadian butter to the United States, which during the month of October amounted to some 430,000 pounds, will also tend to encourage further shipments. Small shipments of Siberian and Holland butter are also expected later in the month.

Cheese Markets Irregular.

Under the influence of a more or less indifferent demand in the wholesale distributing centers, cheese markets gained little if any strength during the week October 29–November 3. It is true that there was some business at Wisconsin primary markets on the basis of the week's costs, and also that some of the dealers there apparently took a firmer stand because they felt prices had receded to a reasonable level, but in markets generally cheese continued to be about as hard to sell as for several weeks.

Following the decline on the larger styles which occurred in Wisconsin on Monday, October 29, and which established new replacement costs, a slightly better feeling temporarily developed at New York, although the market on fresh goods was still unsettled at the close of the week and held cheese was no more than steady. Trading at New York represented a somewhat heavier volume than the previous week, and there appears to have been more inquiry, which was met by a good many dealers refusing to sell at the lower range of prices established on Mondays, but regardless of this there was still an apparent lack of confidence in the situation. This was also true of Philadelphia. The market at Boston appeared slightly firmer at the moment, but no trading of any consequence was taking place.

At Chicago the lack of confidence was most apparent and the feeling was reported as weak and unsettled. Buyers and sellers' ideas of prices showed considerable range, with a tendency toward the close of the week for buyers' offering prices to be accepted. Receivers were still working on small margins in order to keep stocks from becoming burdensome, and the feeling continued to be freely expressed that prices would have to go lower in order to attract business. Chicago dealers reported offerings from the country as quite liberal with prices at the end of the week close to board quotations. Most of the inquiry was for cheese at lower than current prices.

To sum up all markets, it can best be said that the tone was very irregular as the week closed. Wisconsin dealers were, on the whole, more optimistic than distributing market dealers, with the Chicago trade not sharing at all in any view that markets had worked to a slightly firmer position. The whole situation seemed to point to the fact that for the time being it was a buyers' market, with little hope for a change until buyers are convinced that prices are at bottom and become more active in taking on goods beyond their immediate trade requirements.

New York is the only market on which held cheese is moving in more than a very small way. June cheese is in greatest demand although good Septembers are readily accepted. October goods ran poorer and have had to be moved at some sacrifice, principally on account of pastiness and generally poorer quality. Production of New York State cheese will doubtless show a marked decline from now on, as some snow has fallen in certain producing sections and other factories closed with the coming of November. While there is a surplus of milk in some of the condensery and fluid milk territories, it is not known just how much of this may be converted into cheese. Present butter markets make that outlet attractive.

Wholesale Prices of Butter and Cheese.

October 27–November 3, 1923, with Comparisons.

92 Score Creamery Butter. (Cents per lb.)

	New York.	Chicago.	Philadelphia.	Boston.	San Francisco.
Monday	49	48	50	49½	45¾
Tuesday	49½	48½	50	49½	47
Wednesday	50½	50	50½	50	47
Thursday	51	50½	51½	50	47¾
Friday	50½	51½	51½	50½	48
Saturday	50½	51½	51½	50½	48
Average:					
Oct. 29–Nov. 3, 1923	50.17	50.00	50.83	50.00	47.25
Oct. 22–27, 1923	48.25	47.08	49.08	48.08	46.25
Oct. 30–Nov. 4, 1922	49.25	47.58	50.08	48.25	46.08

American Cheese (No. 1 Fresh Twins). (Cents per lb.)

	New York.	Chicago.	Boston.	San Francisco.[1]	Wisconsin.
Monday	24–26	23½–23¾	26–27	26	.....
Tuesday	24–26	23½–23¾	26–27	27	23
Wednesday	24–26	23 –23¾	26–27	27	23
Thursday	24–26	23 –23¾	26–27	27	23
Friday	24–26	23 –23¾	26–27	25¾	.....
Saturday	24–26	23 –23¾	26–27	25¾	.....
Average:					
Oct. 29–Nov. 3, 1923	25.00	23.46	26.50	26.41	23.00
Oct. 22–27, 1923	25.75	23.81	26.71	25.79	24.62
Oct. 30–Nov. 4, 1922	26.75	24.39	26.21	21.71	25.56

[1] Flats.

Wholesale Prices of Centralized Butter (90 Score) at Chicago.

	(Cents per lb.)		(Cents per lb.)
Monday	46½	Friday	48½
Tuesday	47¼	Saturday	48½
Wednesday	47½		
Thursday	48	Average	47.75

Movement of Dairy Products at Five Markets.

(New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, and San Francisco.)

	Oct. 27–Nov. 3, 1923.	Oct. 22–27, 1923.	Oct. 28–Nov. 4, 1922.
Butter.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Receipts for week	9,872,930	9,232,096	9,782,677
Receipts since January 1	580,751,443	570,878,513	565,730,795
Put into cold storage	719,447	929,462	1,507,777
Withdrawn from cold storage	4,151,892	3,457,823	4,708,282
Change during week	−3,432,445	−2,528,361	−3,200,505
Total holdings	37,303,186	40,735,631	41,049,123
Cheese.			
Receipts for week	4,790,488	4,501,251	4,032,711
Receipts since January 1	191,381,329	186,590,841	172,667,899
Put into cold storage	1,664,903	1,025,935	681,670
Withdrawn from cold storage	1,633,722	1,351,111	1,060,780
Change during week	+31,181	−325,176	−379,110
Total holdings	21,938,804	21,907,623	15,157,977
Dressed Poultry.			
Receipts for week	7,677,366	6,805,755	6,150,073
Receipts since January 1	211,771,458	204,094,092	166,155,481
Put into cold storage	4,127,009	2,861,997	3,136,499
Withdrawn from cold storage	1,413,781	1,597,437	1,489,740
Change during week	+2,713,228	+1,264,560	+1,646,759
Total holdings	29,290,024	26,576,796	20,876,600
Eggs.	*Cases.*	*Cases.*	*Cases.*
Receipts for week	136,170	153,694	142,364
Receipts since January 1	15,627,579	15,491,409	15,152,585
Put into cold storage	12,124	11,829	9,860
Withdrawn from cold storage	254,229	219,963	267,286
Change during week	−242,105	−208,134	−257,426
Total holdings	3,089,884	3,331,989	2,935,129

Stocks of Canned Milk Heavy; Market Sensitive.

If there has been any change in the condition of condensed and evaporated milk markets during the past month, it was toward a weaker position. This is hardly reflected in prices which have held more or less near what they were, but the general tone of the market as judged from the feeling expressed by manufacturers and distributors lacked any semblance of strength. The rather unsteady condition of the markets the past few weeks accounts for a conservative buying policy on the part of jobbers and other distributors, which resulted in the backing up of stocks in manufacturers' hands. As will be noted from the accompanying tables, total stocks on October 1 were practically the same as the previous month. By way of reference, the October 1, 1922, stocks showed a reduction of some 35,000,000 lbs. under September 1. Furthermore, this year's stocks of around 225,000,000 lbs. are approximately 100,000,000 lbs. heavier than they were a year ago. Over 85 per cent of the stocks of case goods held by manufacturers are evaporated as practically all of the surplus has been converted into that product. Condensed milk manufacture has more generally followed orders, and accordingly the market on this class of goods has been in better shape. The relatively heavy stocks which manufacturers hold have become a cause of more or less concern in some quarters, because of the unsatisfactory movement into current trade channels, and because should any break in prices occur heavy losses would have to be absorbed. While not definitely known, it is quite probable that stocks held by jobbers are not excessive as they have been buying largely on the basis of trade requirements.

FOREIGN DEMAND OFFERS NO SUPPORT.

It is still impossible to look upon foreign demand as a possible outlet. September exports amounting to 14,000,000 lbs. of condensed and evaporated combined were heavier than those of the previous month and were also heavier than those of September a year ago, but looking at the year as a whole, the January to September, inclusive, total is 24,000,000 lbs. lighter than the same period in 1922 and over 92,000,000 lbs. lighter than in 1921. Export business the past few months has not been of sufficient volume to contribute any material strength to the market, and as a result domestic outlets have formed the chief support. There is some feeling that domestic demand is slipping a little in some sections, and if such a condition materializes it is felt that declines are inevitable. This would probably cause heavy losses on account of the present surplus on hand. Some factories are reported as having closed and others are working on a minimum production.

Stocks and Exports of Condensed and Evaporated Milk.[1]

Stocks on October 1, 1923, with Comparisons; Exports During September, with Comparisons.

Stocks.	Oct. 1, 1923.		Sept. 1, 1923.[1]		Oct. 1, 1922.	
	Case goods.	Bulk goods.	Case goods.	Bulk goods.	Case goods.	Bulk goods.
Condensed.	*1,000 lbs.*	*1,000 lbs.*	*1,000 lbs.*	*1,000 lbs.*	*1,000 lbs.*	*1,000 lbs.*
Total stocks	21,663	29,596	25,869	30,390	19,207	11,642
Total unsold stocks	13,717	18,428	18,241	20,250	10,663	9,992
Total unfilled orders	59	173	22	72	419	330
Evaporated.						
Total stocks	173,598	212	171,332	235	91,748	235
Total unsold stocks	106,548	205	113,245	258	33,064	232
Total unfilled orders	1,192	.....	1,640	.....	12,889	.....

Exports.	September, 1923.	August, 1923.	September, 1922.
	1,000 lbs.	*1,000 lbs.*	*1,000 lbs.*
Condensed milk	5,070	4,612	3,023
Evaporated milk	9,374	6,648	7,526
Total	14,444	11,260	10,549

[1] Revised figures, including late reports.

Prices to Producers at Condensaries for 3.5 Per Cent Milk.

October and September, 1923.

Geographic section.	By manufacturers of case and bulk goods.		By manufacturers of bulk goods only.	
	October.	September.	October.	September.
	Per 100 pounds.	*Per 100 pounds.*	*Per 100 pounds.*	*Per 100 pounds.*
New England	$2.26	$2.26	.....	.....
Middle Atlantic	2.68	2.76	$2.60	$2.58
South Atlantic	2.78	2.78	2.92	2.92
East North Central	2.18	2.16	2.35	2.18
West North Central	2.11	2.11	.....	.....
Western (North)	2.15	2.10	2.39	2.87
Western (South)	2.13	2.05	.....	.....
United States	2.23	2.18	2.50	2.46

These prices do not include those paid by factories which base prices in part on current wholesale butter market quotations or which for other reasons could not report prices at the time their reports were mailed.

Wholesale Prices of Condensed and Evaporated Milk.

September and August.

[To domestic trade.]

Geographic section.	Sweetened condensed, case of 14-ounce cans.		Unsweetened evaporated, case of 16-ounce cans.	
	September.	August.	September.	August.
New England	$6.32	$6.30	$4.75	$4.60
Middle Atlantic	6.33	6.31	4.64	4.63
South Atlantic	6.40	6.42	4.67	4.69
East North Central	6.30	6.33	4.46	4.49
West North Central	6.22	6.33	4.49	4.54
South Central	6.48	6.51	4.68	4.71
Western (North)	.....	.....	4.46	4.47
Western (South)	.....	.....	4.56	4.54
United States	6.35	6.36	4.58	4.59

Fruits and Vegetables

Eastern Onion Markets Weak.

The decrease of 2,825 cars in total shipments of 14 leading fruits and vegetables during the week October 29–November 3, was caused chiefly by the 20% smaller movement of potatoes, the 10% decrease in grapes, and an 8% loss in apples. Pears also dwindled to 45 cars per day, and cabbage moved in smaller volume than the week before. Florida citrus shipments increased sharply. Total output of the 14 products was about 25,000 cars. Eastern markets on potatoes, cabbage, and onions closed somewhat lower, declines of $2 to $10 per ton being reported on cabbage. Fewer price changes occurred in the Middle West. Virginia sweet potatoes touched high mark of $4 per barrel.

Onions.—Inactivity in onion markets is causing much stock to be held in storage. Shipments since October 1 have decreased from 1,500 cars per week to about 900, although there was a slight gain recently. Partly because of the smaller acreage and yield in late onion States, the main crop movement is about 2,300 cars behind last autumn's shipments. So few sales are being made in leading producing sections that only a nominal f.o.b. market can be quoted. Shippers at Connecticut Valley points were asking $2.50–$2.75 for Yellow Globes in 100-pound sacks, while $2.75 was the price in western New York and $2.65–$2.75 at Indiana points.

Onion shipments come in two distinct peaks, the first usually in May, when Texas crop is going to market, and the second in October, when late onion movement is at its height. After October the volume gradually decreases until about March. The spring shipments this year were considerably below average volume, but fall movement is exceeding the average of the past six seasons. Expressed in carloads of 500 bushels each, production in the late States equals about 23,100 cars, compared with a five-year average of 24,400 cars. Average shipments for August, September, and October combined are approximately 9,450 cars, but this season they exceed 10,000 cars. This would indicate that remaining holdings in farm storage are below normal. With a smaller crop in Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan, shipments from those States are about 3,500 cars less than last year's output to this time, but the movement from Massachusetts, New York, Washington, and northern California is greatly in excess of last fall's total.

Relatively high market prices which prevailed in late October have been followed in the East by declines of 25¢–$1 per sack, the greatest loss occurring in New York City. Closing range for yellows in eastern consuming centers was $2.50–$3.25, slightly higher prices being reported in the Middle West. Crates of Spanish Valencias brought mostly $2.25–$2.75, cases jobbing in Boston at $4.75–$5.00. Total imports of Spanish onions to October 26 were 756,050 packages, compared with 672,300 packages to the same time last season; 672,422 packages in 1921, and 362,650 in the fall of 1920.

A few varieties of *potatoes* closed firm to higher, but the general tone of eastern markets was weak. Maine Green Mountains and stock from Idaho and Colorado held strongest position, the former selling at $1.75–$2 per 100 pounds, Idaho Rurals bringing $1.85 in Fort Worth and Russets $2–$2.15. Colorado Brown Beautys and People's Russets advanced to $1.75–$1.85 on Texas markets. In contrast with New York round whites at $1.75, northern round whites sold in eastern distributing centers at $1.40–$1.50 and at $1–$1.15 in Chicago. Lowest f. o. b. prices were reported for Red River Ohios, with Maine and New York stock ranging highest. A 50 per cent decrease in Minnesota's weekly shipments and a larger cut in the volume from the Dakotas were important factors in the net decrease of 1,600 cars from principal late potato States. Maine took first place and Minnesota ranked second.

Apples.—Most apple markets have not yet recovered from the sluggishness of the past few weeks. In fact, prices of some grades of barreled stock weakened in important cities, but the more desirable varieties and best marks are beginning to sell at slight advances. The range for eastern Baldwins, Grimes Golden, and Stayman Winesaps was $4–$4.50 per barrel. A few sales of Delicious were made at $6, and in middle-western cities the general wholesale market was $5–$6. Northwestern Extra Fancy Jonathans, medium to large sizes, held nearly steady at $1.65–$2 per box in the East, and moved slowly at $2–$2.25 in Chicago and Kansas City. Boxed stock from Western States is now following the course of eastern apples in the decreased shipments.

Virginia yellow *sweet potatoes* advanced 25¢–75¢ per barrel in city markets, ranging $3.50–$4, and Jersey yellow varieties gained 10¢–50¢ per bushel hamper, closing at a range of $2–$2.50. Tennessee Nancy Halls weakened in Chicago to $1.40–$1.50 per bushel, and Maryland yellows were jobbing slowly at $1–$1.25. Carlot arrivals during the week increased sharply at Chicago and New York, but were lighter at most other markets. The Eastern Shore of Virginia furnished over 45 per cent of the week's carlot movement.

Domestic round type *cabbage* is closing the season at a range of $15–$22 bulk per ton in consuming centers. Danish type declined to $20–$28 in eastern markets, Philadelphia reporting some sales as low as $15. Prevailing price in New York and Wisconsin producing districts was $10–$16. Carlot shipments of cabbage decreased to 1,557 cars for the week.

New York *cauliflower* ranged $1–$2.75 per crate, and Colorado stock brought $1.50–$2.25. Michigan *celery* sold irregularly, with top price of $3–$3.50 per crate in midwestern cities. New York Golden Self-blanching was firm at a range of $1.50–$1.75 at shipping points and $2–$2.50 in city markets. Massachusetts cranberries sold firm at $4.25–$5.25 per half-barrel and New Jerseys brought $5–$6. *Grapes* from New York are finishing the season with good demand and prices ranged from 95¢–$1.25 per 12-quart basket for Concords and $1–$1.15 for Catawbas. Western Iceberg *lettuce* sold at $3.50–$4.50 per crate in most cities. A few sales were made of New York Big Boston at $1–$1.75. Maryland *spinach* brought 50¢–$1 per bushel basket in distributing centers. California *tomatoes* ranged a little weaker at $1.25–$2 per lug box.

Prices of Fruits and Vegetables f. o. b. Shipping Points.

November 5, 1923, with Comparisons.

Product.	Shipping point.	Unit of sale.	Nov. 5, 1923.	Oct. 29, 1923.	Nov. 6, 1922.
Potatoes:					
Red River Ohios.	Minneapolis Points.	100 lbs. sacked.	[1] $0.60–0.70	[1] $0.65	[2] $0.60–0.70
Early Ohios.	Alliance, Nebr.	.....do.....	.90–1.00	1.00	.....
Green Mountains.	Presque Isle, Me.	.....do.....	1.35	1.35	[3] .90– .95
Round Whites.	Rochester, N. Y.	.....do.....	1.35	1.45–1.50	.95
Do.	Waupaca, Wis.	.....do.....	.90– .95	.80– .90	.65– .70
Do.	Grand Rapids, Mich.	.....do.....	.85	.85– .95	.65– .70
Rurals.	Idaho Falls, Idaho.	.....do.....	.70	.60	[4] .30– .35
Apples:					
Jonathans.	Spokane, Wash.	Boxes.....	[5] 1.35–1.45	1.00	.....
Baldwins.	Grand Rapids, Mich.	Barrels.....	2.65	.....	.....
Do.	Rochester, N. Y.	.....do.....	.....	4.00	3.75
Cabbage:					
Danish.	Rochester, N. Y.	Bulk, per ton.	13.00–16.00	15.00–17.00	7.00–8.00
Do.	Racine, Wis.	.....do.....	10.00–11.00	11.00	.....
Onions:					
Yellow Globes.	Conn. Valley Points.	100 lbs. sacked.	2.50– 2.75	.....	1.15–1.25

[1] U. S. No. 1 and partly graded.
[2] Partly graded.
[3] Bulk per 100 lbs.
[4] Wagonloads cash to growers.
[5] Extra fancy Winesaps.

Carload Shipments of Fruits and Vegetables.

Week of October 28–November 3 and Season to November 3, with Comparisons.

Product.	Oct. 28–Nov. 3, 1923.	Oct. 21–27, 1923.	Oct. 29–Nov. 4, 1922.	Total this season to Nov. 3.	Total last season to Nov. 4.	Total last season.
Apples:						
Box areas	4,701	5,027	2,343	30,898	18,439	46,261
Bbl. areas	4,928	5,464	4,111	39,793	42,990	65,950
Cabbage	1,557	1,717	1,571	24,749	30,697	41,341
Celery	583	530	546	9,873	8,731	14,782
Grapes	4,132	4,585	3,105	55,405	54,956	59,863
Grapefruit (Florida)	642	354	(1)	3,030	(1)	16,604
Lettuce:						
Old crop	307	358	172	26,745	21,730	22,282
New crop	166	126	94	530	[2] 274	[2] 25,697
Onions	992	847	925	16,689	20,868	29,783
Oranges (Florida)	341	269	(1)	1,238	(1)	22,322
Pears	271	427	325	16,469	19,597	20,367
Potatoes:						
Sweet	504	554	563	7,804	9,736	21,583
White	5,727	7,258	7,451	111,310	130,159	253,738
Spinach	60	110	66	337	282	7,341
Tomatoes	166	238	181	22,998	26,309	26,624
Vegetables, mixed	262	298	379	20,136	17,429	19,676
Total	25,339	28,164	21,832	388,004	401,932	668,522

[1] Unavailable.
[2] Not included in totals.

Arrivals and Prices of Fruits and Vegetables.

Arrivals Include All Varieties of Each Product for the Week October 30-November 5, 1923, with Comparisons; Prices are for November 5, 1923, with Comparisons and are for the Variety or Varieties Specified.

POTATOES (Prices quoted on Round Whites, sacked and bulk per 100 pounds.)

Markets.	Total car-lot arrivals.					Jobbing range.		
	Oct. 30-Nov. 5, 1923.	Oct. 23-29, 1923.	Oct. 31-Nov. 6, 1922.	Jan. 1-Nov. 5, 1923.	Jan. 1-Nov. 6, 1922.	Nov. 5, 1923.	Oct. 29, 1923.	Nov. 6, 1922.
New York	466	428	477	18,678	17,974	$1.75-1.80	$1.90-1.95	$1.35-1.45
Boston	398	431	192	10,601	7,673	1.75-1.80	1.75	1.45-1.50
Philadelphia	182	216	188	7,321	6,609	1.60-1.75	1.55-1.85	1.35-1.40
Baltimore	51	68	31	2,010	[1] 1,703	1.65-1.75	1.75-1.85	1.10-1.15
Pittsburgh	212	103	238	6,788	7,736	1.35-1.50	1.45-1.55	1.25-1.50
Cincinnati	124	120	118	2,603	3,053	[2] 1.15-1.25	[2] 1.15-1.25	1.20-1.25
Chicago	580	848	649	20,411	16,955	[3] 1.00-1.15	[3] 1.00-1.15	[3] .80-1.00
St. Louis	123	127	150	3,857	5,060	1.15	[2] 1.15	1.00-1.15
Kansas City	380	472	364	10,090	8,141	[2, 3] 1.00	[2, 3] 1.00	[2, 3] 1.15

APPLES (Prices quoted on Eastern York Imperials and Middlewestern Jonathans, barrels).

New York	356	343	365	6,565	5,362	$3.00-3.50	$3.00-3.75	$3.50-4.00
Boston	51	46	53	531	788	.....	3.50	3.50
Philadelphia	93	87	33	1,472	935	3.00-3.25	3.25	3.75
Baltimore	19	13	16	421	[1] 266	3.00-3.15	3.00-3.25	3.25-3.75
Pittsburgh	81	73	73	2,027	2,279	3.25	.....	[4] 3.50-1.00
Cincinnati	38	38	17	762	484	.....	[5] 4.00	.....
Chicago	369	484	268	3,991	3,818	5.50-6.00	5.50-6.00	5.00-5.50
St. Louis	155	249	31	1,606	245	[6] 4.00-4.50	[6] 4.50-5.00	[6] 4.00-4.50
Kansas City	74	111	20	694	395	5.00-5.50	5.00-5.50	4.25-4.75

APPLES (Prices quoted on Northwestern Extra Fancy Jonathans, boxes).

New York	417	350	161	4,410	2,887	$1.65-1.85	$1.50-1.90	$2.00-2.25
Boston	45	73	38	720	378	.....	1.75-2.25	2.00-2.25
Philadelphia	36	40	22	835	682	1.85-2.00	1.65-2.25	2.15-2.25
Baltimore	16	9	29	363	[1] 194	1.75-2.00	1.75-2.00	[7] 1.75-2.00
Pittsburgh	30	30	51	796	543	1.50-1.75	1.75-2.00	[7] 1.75-2.00
Cincinnati	30	30	27	173	93	.....	.....	.....
Chicago	781	752	319	3,653	2,044	2.00-2.25	2.00-2.25	2.40-2.50
St. Louis	78	78	21	472	265	.....	.....	.....
Kansas City	210	178	117	805	543	2.00-2.25	1.75-2.25	2.25-2.50

ONIONS [8] (Prices quoted on Eastern and Middlewestern Yellow varieties, sacked per 100 pounds).

New York	207	364	183	2,557	1,460	$2.50-3.00	$3.50-3.60	$1.65-1.75
Boston	26	36	33	528	734	2.60-3.50	3.00-3.25	1.75-1.85
Philadelphia	68	32	40	551	613	2.75-3.00	3.25-3.35	1.75-2.00
Baltimore	15	13	16	143	[1] 121	2.75-3.15	3.25-3.35	1.90-2.00
Pittsburgh	33	44	14	452	469	2.50-2.75	3.05-3.25	1.50-1.65
Cincinnati	20	19	8	147	33	2.75-3.00	2.75-3.25	1.50-1.75
Chicago	142	113	84	961	624	2.75-3.00	2.75-3.00	1.60-1.75
St. Louis	29	27	35	276	192	[9] 3.25	[9] 3.00	[9] 1.50
Kansas City	43	36	64	241	168	[9] 3.25-3.50	[9] 3.00-3.25	[9] 1.50

CABBAGE (Prices quoted on New York and Northern Danish type, bulk per ton.)

New York	113	61	86	2,957	1,906	$23.00-28.00	$25.00-28.00	$15.00-18.00
Boston	7	14	25	870	750	[10] 1.50-1.75	[10] 1.75	16.00-20.00
Philadelphia	91	60	102	1,516	1,548	15.00-18.00	25.00-28.00	9.00-12.00
Baltimore	73	45	53	[1] 998	[1] 674	20.00-22.00	25.00-27.00	15.00-16.00
Pittsburgh	68	35	84	1,156	1,190	25.00	25.00	15.00-17.00
Cincinnati	35	37	35	574	659	25.00-28.00	30.00-33.00	12.00-15.00
Chicago	93	121	79	2,134	1,874	[11] 1.00-1.25	[11] 1.15-1.25	[12] 15.00-16.00
St. Louis	103	100	77	1,158	1,597	[13] 15.00-18.00	[13] 20.00-25.00	[13] 10.00-12.00
Kansas City	56	45	68	609	668	20.00-23.00	20.00-25.00	.....

SWEET POTATOES (Prices quoted on Eastern Shore of Virginia Yellow varieties, barrels.)

New York	54	44	120	6,280	7,144	$3.75-4.00	$2.50	$1.00-1.25
Boston	8	36	23	3,423	3,425	3.50	3.25	1.75-1.90
Philadelphia	5	13	9	1,917	2,007	2.75	2.25	1.00
Baltimore	3	3	8	[1] 299	[1] 402	2.50-2.75	2.25-2.50	.75-1.00
Pittsburgh	22	23	32	2,249	2,433	3.75-4.00	3.00-3.25	1.50-1.65
Cincinnati	10	10	7	1,095	1,142	3.75	3.50-3.65	1.75
Chicago	66	53	37	6,522	5,544	4.00-4.25	3.65-3.85	1.75-2.00
St. Louis	2	....	2	1,576	1,573	.....	.....	.....
Kansas City	....	....	5	3,261	2,598	.....	.....	[14] .75

[1] Arrivals incomplete.
[2] Minnesota and North Dakota Red River Ohios.
[3] Carlot sales.
[4] Eastern Baldwins.
[5] Eastern Grimes.
[6] Midwestern Winesaps.
[7] Fancy.
[8] Arrivals include Spanish imports.
[9] Red varieties.
[10] Barrels.
[11] Bulk per 100 pounds.
[12] Sacked per ton, delivered.
[13] Domestic type.
[14] Arkansas Nancy Halls.

Rain Delays Peanut Harvesting.

Long-continued periods of rain throughout the South resulted in a delay of several weeks in the digging and picking of peanuts and have helped cause many newly dug nuts to mold in the shell. This condition has been noticed especially in southern Georgia and Alabama, where many farmers dug early in order to obtain what seemed at that time to be top market prices. Peanuts which are dug before they are mature also tend to shrivel during the curing process, and their value for shelling or for making peanut butter is thereby lessened. A good many tons of this year's early dug Southeastern crop have proved to be of such low quality that they were crushed for oil. In middle Georgia some stock was dug too soon, but the bulk of it is said to show an improved quality over that dug further south.

During the week ending October 30 the selling price of Spanish farmers' goods advanced sharply, and most sales were made at around $135 to $145 per ton in wagonload lots at country points. New Runners of good quality are being moved rather freely and are of sufficiently good quality that very few are being crushed. The price on October 30 ranged from $90 to $100 per ton in wagon lots.

In Virginia and North Carolina the old crop of farmers' Virginia peanuts has been nearly cleaned up so far as stocks in storage and in the hands of many cleaners go. The carry over is said to be less than for several years past, but some cleaners still have an ample supply on hand at their factories. Digging of new crop goods progressed rapidly in Virginia during the latter half of October and scattered lots were picked. With favorable weather it was thought that farmers would be picking and offering a good many of their peanuts during the week ending November 10, and Spanish farmers' shortly thereafter. Early reports as to yield indicate that it will be better than was anticipated and of good quality peanuts.

The demand for shelled and cleaned Virginias has been only moderate, city buyers purchasing for immediate needs only and awaiting quotations on new goods. Cleaned Jumbos weakened slightly in price, but most other grades of old crop stock remained fairly steady. Interest in No. 1 Virginias was reported better than for most other stock. Old crop Virginia Spanish have been practically exhausted for several weeks. The market has not yet been fixed for new cleaned and shelled peanuts, but one large cleaner has offered, subject to confirmation, Jumbos at 9¼¢ per pound, fancys at 6¾¢, and extras at 6¢ per pound for shipment at his option during November, after milling begins.

INTERESTS CENTERS IN EARLY SHIPMENTS.

For a number of weeks interest in shelled goods in the Southeast was centered entirely in orders for immediate or prompt shipment, and prices for later shipment were appreciably lower than for goods to be shipped at once. Spanish No. 1 was being quoted on October 30 for early shipment at 11¼–11¾¢, with No. 2 listed at 10–10¼¢ per pound.

The movement of new peanuts has been more delayed in Texas by rains than in any other part of the country. Following a very dry summer, late rains came at just about the time that peanuts would normally have been dug. Most fields were left therefore for a month or six weeks later than usual before digging, in order to increase the yield. Whenever weather will permit, the digging of the last of the crop progresses rapidly. Threshing has also been held up by the rains and a comparatively few wagonloads had been hauled to market by the first of November. The market price at that time, which might be considered only nominal, was reported as $1.75–$2 per bushel of 30 pounds.

The late season for domestic peanuts is finding a counterpart on the Pacific Coast, where the season for Oriental peanuts is reported to be the slowest to open in recent years, with offerings and inquiries both very rare. Prices in the Orient are said to be higher than American buyers care to pay, but are being maintained because a good demand is being received by Oriental exporters from European markets.

Both imports and exports of peanuts have reached a very low figure according to statistics from the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. During September only 31,000 pounds of peanuts came in from all sources. Less than 303,000 pounds of peanuts were shipped out during the month, most of it as usual going to Canada. Hongkong and France shared about equally in supplying the total of 264,000 pounds of peanut oil which came in during September. Exports of peanut oil for the month were negligible.

Good Demand for Honey.

Nearly all sections of the country report a better demand for honey than has existed for several years at this time. Many large beekeepers have entirely exhausted their supply of extracted honey and throughout the country stocks of comb honey are becoming rather closely sold up. At the same time prices have advanced, and especially in the Intermountain States and in the South many sales have been made at from 20 to 25% above the quotations prevailing a year ago. The only drawback is that in many sections, notably California, the Plains area, Texas, the Southeast, and some of the Intermountain States, the honey crop has been very light indeed. Many beekeepers in California, Iowa, Alabama, and other States have not secured a single pound of surplus during the year, and a large amount of feeding was necessary if bees were to live over winter. Feeding in many of the northern States, where rainfall was light during recent months, was heavier than usual because of the resultant light fall flow of nectar.

It is freely predicted that thousands of colonies will starve to death during the winter in California; where comparatively few colonies secured enough honey to live on, even though most careful beekeepers are feeding. A loss of 25 to 50% by starvation is predicted by inspectors. Practically no honey is for sale in southern and central California, but some Star Thistle has been sold in the northern part of the State. A price of 10⅓–10½¢ per pound has been secured for most large lots.

HEAVY SALES IN MOUNTAIN STATES.

Sales in the intermountain region during the last two weeks of November were among the heaviest known in years during a similar period and a large number of cars were sold. A wide range in prices is reported in this territory, and many small beekeepers have been selling at retail at figures that others were getting at wholesale and in carlots. The selling price of White extracted ranged from 8–10¢ per pound, with most cars moving between 8½¢ and 9¢. Carlots and mixed cars of White comb sold recently at $5 per case for Fancy and No. 1, and $4–$4.50 for Choice and No. 2.

Fall rains in Texas have put honey plants in good shape and made prospects for next spring unusually good; but they have also interfered with the gathering of what little late honey has been made. There has not been sufficient honey on hand to supply the demand; yet more sales were made during the two weeks ending November 1 than for some time past.

Feeding and packing for winter were pretty well completed by the first of November throughout the entire northern tier of States. In the Clover belt heavier feeding was probably necessary in Ohio than in any other State, because of the light fall flow. Ton lots of extracted White Clover were sold in the Clover belt from 9¢ to 12½¢ per pound; single 60-pound cans at 12–15¢; and small pails generally at 15–20¢ per pound. Buckwheat honey has been moving at 8–10¢ in ton lots and 14–18¢ per pound in small pails. Several cars of No. 1 White Clover comb sold in New York State at $4.50–$4.75 per case, with some ton lot sales low as $3.60–$4, and smaller lots up to $5.50 per case.

Porto Rico and Hawaii continue to furnish most of the honey coming into the United States, and according to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce supplied 680,000 pounds of the shipments into the country during September, as against 38,000 pounds from all other countries. A total of 141,000 pounds of honey was exported during September, going chiefly to England, Denmark, and The Netherlands. Beeswax to the extent of 216,000 pounds was brought into the country during September, of which Brazil was responsible for 145,000 pounds. Exports of beeswax during the month were negligible.

Red River Valley Potato Market Weak.

Red River Valley potato prices have been discouraging both to growers and dealers this season. Prices to farmers for bulk, graded stock at the warehouses have ranged from 35¢ to 50¢ per 100 pounds, while f. o. b. usual terms sales on sacked stock in carloads were generally 60¢–75¢. Demand has been slow and the market generally weak.

The Federal market reporter at Grand Forks, N. Dak., advises that the percentage of culls this season is higher than usual. Many of the Red River Valley potatoes have been graded out because of growth cracks and second growth. Nonmerchantable stock probably will amount to about 30% of the total crop.

As usual, a considerable quantity has gone into temporary storage on the farms, and private and public warehouses also are well filled. The potatoes are hauled in bulk from the fields to the dealers' warehouses, where they are graded and placed in 120-pound sacks.

About 90% of the potatoes grown in this valley and adjacent territory are of the Red River Ohio variety, although a few Triumphs and Cobblers are grown.

Weather conditions up to the latter part of October were generally favorable for harvesting, and shipments from the Red River Valley and surrounding territory have been very heavy. About 13,040 cars had been shipped to October 31, compared with 10,633 cars from the same district to a corresponding date last year. The heavier movement can be attributed partly to the fact that last year's shipments were curtailed by the severe car shortage. There was no difficulty in obtaining cars to handle the crop this season until freezing weather set in, but recently there has been a slight shortage of refrigerator cars.

Difficult Potato Situation in Idaho.

Idaho potato growers are facing another unprofitable year, not quite so bad as 1922, but with prices low enough to be discouraging. Those who sold the early crop are about the only ones who have made a profit. Idaho growers planted approximately 20,000 acres less than last season, but apparently their plan to improve marketing conditions by limiting acreage was not followed to such an extent by other States, as the October estimate forecasted a total potato crop of 401,424,000 bushels.

The wagonload price to growers at Idaho Falls September 25 was 75¢–80¢ per 100 pounds on sacked Rurals, and $1.25 on bulk Russets, both U. S. No. 1 grade. This price steadily declined as national shipments reached 1,500 to 1,600 cars a day, until on October 19 sacked Rurals were sold by the growers at 50¢ and bulk Russets at 65¢. These latter prices are generally considered to be the actual cost of producing and delivering potatoes to the warehouse. The cost of producing Russets is greater than for Rurals because so many rough potatoes are lost in sorting. Practically all Idaho potatoes are shipped U. S. No. 1 under Federal and State inspection, and they are noted for their quality throughout the country, for it has been found necessary to make quality paramount to offset the high freight rates from Idaho to large consuming centers. Poor quality potatoes would not sell for freight charges.

According to reports from the Idaho Falls field station of the Federal market news service, the worst harvesting weather for 20 years prevailed in the late-crop section of eastern Idaho. Rain retarded digging to such an extent that on October 23 possibly 50% of the late potatoes were still in the ground. The situation was looked upon as serious, for on October 16, 1916, the temperature almost reached zero, and since then October 16 has been considered the danger point. High schools were adjourned and students employed to pick potatoes in order to save the crop, but Sunday night, October 28, the temperature fell to zero at St. Anthony and 10° at Idaho Falls, with about 25% of the crop yet to be dug. Undoubtedly serious damage has been done, as the ground was frozen to a depth of 3 or 4 inches. After the freeze, when condition of the soil prevented digging, the price of Rurals advanced to 60¢ per 100 pounds to the growers, as they refused to haul for 50¢. The price to growers on sacked Russets at that time was 80¢.

Idaho sends most of the Rurals to Texas and Oklahoma and a large share of the Russets to California. Fort Worth and Chicago, therefore, govern the Rural price and Los Angeles is the determining factor with respect to the price of Russets. That market probably fluctuates more than any other potato market in the country. There is nearly always a gamble in rolling potatoes to Los Angeles, and dealers usually are in doubt as to what price to pay growers for Russets. About September 20 dealers at Idaho Falls paid growers as high as $1.50 for bulk Russets, which were sacked and shipped to Los Angeles, where they sold for less than $2 per 100 pounds. These cars were shipped with the additional cost of ice, and the loss was heavy. On September 25 the top price of Idaho Russets in Los Angeles was $3.10; October 2, $2; October 8, $2.35; 15th, $1.85; 17th, $1.50; 22d, $2.10; and on October 31, $1.90.

Idaho shipments to October 1 were 2,027 cars from the early or Caldwell–Nampa section; 494 from the Twin Falls–Burley district in the South; and 566 cars from the Idaho Falls section in the East. By October 30 the Idaho Falls section had increased its total to 1,397 cars; Twin Falls–Burley to 962; and Caldwell–Nampa to 2,048 cars. Aggregate shipments of Idaho potatoes to November 3 were 4,743 cars, compared with 4,602 cars to the same time last season.

Apple Situation in Wenatchee-Okanogan District.

Apple shipments from the Wenatchee-Okanogan district of Washington averaged 250 cars a day the first three weeks of October, making the total to that time slightly more than 6,000 cars, and 2,000 cars in excess of the movement to the same date last year. The district had figured on a movement of 8,000 cars during October, but this total was not quite reached, although there was an adequate supply of cars. Shipments were expected to slacken the last part of October, because of market conditions and the fact that many packers were being used in orchards to help with the harvesting. Apple movement from the entire State, and from other northwestern sections, to November 3, is shown in the following table:

State.	This season to Nov. 3.	Last season to Nov. 4.	Grand total, season of 1922-23.	Grand total, season of 1921-22.	Grand total, season of 1920-21.
	Cars.	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*
Washington	16,897	9,730	28,295	32,961	21,627
Oregon	2,529	1,126	3,893	6,543	3,170
Idaho	2,959	1,886	4,222	5,811	2,881
Montana	257	263	348	686	430
Total Northwest	22,642	13,005	36,758	46,001	28,108

The heavier movement from the Northwest is attributed to the larger crop, combined with favorable weather conditions for harvesting and a plentiful supply of cars, along with the fact that storage space in some districts is limited.

According to reports from the Spokane field station of the Federal market news service, the first frost of the season in the Wenatchee-Okanogan district did not occur until the night of October 22, almost a month later than last year. Because of the mild weather during the fall, some of the early varieties of apples did not color up so well as had been expected, and the percentage of Extra Fancy stock was small. In the upper part of the district, some orchards ran as low as 10% Extra Fancy grade, due to the poor color and hail injury which occurred in that locality. This was not the general case, however, and the average for the district is higher than last season.

SMALL LOSS FROM WORMS.

A survey made by district horticultural inspectors indicates that the loss from worms this year will be not more than 5% and probably nearer 3%. The earlier varieties, already harvested, averaged less than 5%. The later varieties, such as Winesap, Black Ben, and others, usually suffer a comparatively smaller worm loss than any other varieties, so the final total may not be much more than 3%. The loss last year was around 12 to 15%.

The first pool of Jonathans to be closed by any of the growers' associations was closed on October 23 and consisted of over 22,000 boxes. The average for all grades was $1.01, all charges having been deducted. These charges ranged from 52¢ for C grades, sizes 175s and smaller, to $1.37 for Extra Fancy stock, 125s and larger. Of course, this was on the early shipments, and the Jonathans sold later will not average so high. The Extra Fancy grade in this lot averaged 50% of the pool, compared with 25% in 1922. Fancy grade averaged 35% and C grade 15, compared with 26 and 49%, respectively, last season. Sizes also ran larger, the percentages of 125s and larger being 41, as against 30% in 1922.

A shortage of pickers was experienced the third week of October, as many of the tourist laborers left when the first snow fell on the hills. This caused a rather precarious situation, as possibly one-third of the crop remained on the trees and the Winesaps were beginning to fall. Most of the apples then on the trees were Staymans and Winesaps, although there were a few Delicious and Jonathans, as well as intermediate varieties, to be harvested. The crop to be safe should be under cover by November 1. At the rate the work was progressing, all of the apples may not be picked until November 10.

Most of the later varieties are being packed in the oil wraps, and quite a few of the Jonathans and Delicious were packed in the same manner. A large percentage of the Delicious and Jonathans has been moved, and some Staymans and Winesaps were being shipped the last week of October.

Early estimates are being exceeded in the lower part of the Wenatchee-Okanogan district, but are falling short in some localities in the upper part of the district. Indications are that the estimate of approximately 18,000 cars for the total movement would be fulfilled, leaving 12,000 to be shipped after October 20. Due to present marketing conditions, some orchards are not packing C grade stock.

Reports from the Hood River district of Oregon indicated that the crop was more nearly harvested, only about 10% remaining on the trees the third week of October. Shipments from that section were around 500 cars, or about double the movement to the same date last season. A slight car shortage existed at the time this survey was made.

Reports from the Yakima district also indicated that the harvesting there was nearing completion, and that practically all of the apples would be under cover by November 1.

California Tomatoes Supplying Markets.

Southern California tomatoes began moving somewhat earlier than last year. While this crop is produced in limited quantities throughout the entire year, commercial movement from southern California, exclusive of the Imperial Valley, is mostly from August to December with the peak of shipments during October and November.

Commercial acreages are planted to mature during the fall months, avoiding competition with other sections. During the first three months of the year, shipments from Mexico and Florida supply the markets. In the spring months, the southern States ship heavily, while during the summer and early fall months most markets use home-grown stock or draw from near-by producing sections. Since California is farther distant from consuming markets than any of these sections, transportation charges make tomatoes less profitable than other crops during the summer.

The last four months of the year, especially after frosts have cleaned up home-grown stock in the East, California is the chief source of supply. The date of the first killing frost over the country has an important bearing on returns to California growers and shippers.

Tomatoes are usually sold in the field or delivered to the packing house loose, on the basis of packed-out lugs. They are then wrapped and packed in lug boxes holding from 30 to 32 pounds net. Shipments are made under ventilation for green stock or under refrigeration for pinks. A few packing houses use mechanical graders, which are generally some form of slow conveyor, the actual grading being done by hand. Other houses grade entirely by hand.

The principal variety of tomato grown in southern California is the Stone. Total acreage this season was slightly larger than last year. Yield has been very light, production in many fields permitting only one picking. Vines are apparently healthy but the set of fruit is light. Some growers attribute this condition to an irregularity of the water supply. Accordingly, many shippers predict that the car-lot movement will not exceed two-thirds of last year's, even though the season then was cut short by an early November frost. Carlot shipments from southern California last year, exclusive of the Imperial Valley, were 891 cars. Northern California shipped a total of 1,366 cars, of which probably two-thirds went to canneries.

New York Grapes Bring High Prices.

Grapes in the Finger Lakes section of New York closed a successful season early in November. At the opening of the crop year, Concords sold around $75 per ton, f. o. b. usual terms, and 20¢–22¢ per pony basket. Demand was fairly good during the period of increasing shipments but prices declined gradually until this variety sold at $60–$65 per ton and 16¢–17½¢ in pony baskets. When peak of shipments was passed, there was a sharp upward reaction and the f. o. b. market soared to high point of the season. Closing prices early in November were $95–$100 for Concords and $90–$100 for Catawbas, with pony baskets of Concords selling at 20¢ and Catawbas at 19¢.

The large number of cars of ponys, or 2-quart Climax baskets, demonstrates the popularity of this package for table grapes. A big demand for wine stock in recent years almost drove this package off the market, but it has been very popular this season. Even Catawbas, which are classed ordinarily as a wine grape, have given satisfactory returns in pony baskets.

According to advices from the Rochester office of the Federal market news service, truckers were more of a factor in the grape business than ever before. They were able to pay growers consistently higher prices than the carlot shippers and were always in the market. Altogether, they must have moved by truck the equivalent of several hundred carloads of grapes.

To November 3, total grape shipments from all producing sections of New York had filled 4,038 cars, compared with 7,525 to the corresponding date a year ago and with total shipments last season of 7,728 cars.

Grain

Wheat Market Unsettled—Corn Lower.

Although wheat future prices held fairly steady during the week October 29 to November 3, and closed at practically the same level as for the previous week, a slightly weaker tone developed in the market. Continued favorable foreign crop conditions together with increased purchases of Canadian wheat by northwestern and eastern mills, and continued light export demand, tended to weaken both the future and cash markets. December wheat at Chicago closed the week at $1.07⅝, with the May at $1.12¼.

The primary movement of wheat increased about a million bushels, as did also the visible supply. In the spring-wheat markets the better grades held fairly firm while the lower grades sold slowly and at somewhat wider discounts. At Minneapolis No. 1 Dark Northern sold within an unchanged range of 2–14 cents over the December future price. A larger percentage of sales, however, were at a relatively lower price within the range. The local demand for durum wheat continued good, with the basis of cash prices for No. 1 Amber durum about 1–10¢ over the Duluth December price which closed on Friday at 96⅜¢. Flour and feed prices declined slightly and northwestern mills were curtailing their operations, thereby causing a larger movement of grain to storage.

	Wheat.		Corn.		Oats.	
	Oct. 29–Nov. 3.	Oct. 22–27.	Oct. 29–Nov. 3.	Oct. 22–27.	Oct. 29–Nov. 3.	Oct. 22–27.
	Bushels.	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*
Primary receipts	8,390,000	7,319,000	4,241,000	3,863,000	5,289,000	5,665,000
Primary receipts last year	10,280,000	10,175,000	6,792,000	7,305,000	5,331,000	5,609,000
Primary shipments	3,437,000	4,106,000	2,294,000	2,529,000	3,919,000	4,379,000
Primary shipments last year	6,895,000	5,940,000	4,268,000	5,273,000	4,243,000	4,136,000
Visible supply	69,189,000	67,732,000	809,000	1,100,000	20,488,000	20,127,000
Visible supply last year	32,278,000	35,563,000	8,806,000	9,087,000	34,077,000	35,464,000
	Cars.	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*
Chicago	267	276	1,084	945	563	498
Minneapolis	2,759	2,091	207	146	307	394
Duluth	.....	856	.....	2	.....	50
St. Louis	470	505	300	355	272	357
Kansas City	1,141	984	84	204	220	224
Cincinnati	132	178	94	87	17	37
Omaha	367	398	150	288	140	300
Wichita	.....	230	.....	28	.....	4
Hutchinson	.....	190	.....	.....	.....	.....
Milwaukee	46	56	224	60	377	385

In the winter-wheat markets cash prices were lowered 2–3¢ per bushel. Milling demand was less active for the high-protein wheat because of the accumulation of Canadian wheat which took eastern and northwestern mills out of the western markets. The movement to market continued fairly heavy but farmers were reported to be selling slowly and holding for $1 per bushel, net, to them. Stocks at country points were reported light but stocks in store in public elevators continued large, as is shown by the visible supply figures. Southwestern mills were reported to have accumulated fairly large stocks of high-protein wheat early in the season and to have sufficient wheat for their needs for some little time.

The quality of the wheat being marketed continues to be an important marketing factor. Reports of inspections show that almost half of the wheat received at the principal markets during the past two months was of fair to poor quality, grading No. 3 and lower. The supply of good milling wheat in the markets was therefore limited. The scarcity of the high-grade wheat was largely responsible for the purchase by mills of the Canadian wheat to be mixed with the lower grades of local wheat.

While corn future prices also held fairly steady during the week under review, cash prices in most markets made further declines. The scarcity of old corn together with the limited supplies of new of good quality was a strengthening factor in the future market as short sellers became less certain of a sufficient supply of contract corn to fill their near-by future sales. December corn at Chicago closed at 74½¢ with May at 73⅛¢. In the cash markets the light receipts of old corn sold at prices 2–3¢ below those at the close of the previous week, while sales of new corn containing 20–25% moisture were around 70–75¢ per bushel.

Unfavorable weather continued to prevail in the Central West and shipments from Illinois and Iowa and parts of Missouri showed excessive moisture and considerable damaged grain. Shipments out of States farther north, however, were of better quality and receipts of new at Minneapolis graded mostly No. 2 and No. 3.

Some congestion was reported at Cincinnati as receipts of new corn were greater than the drying capacity of the local elevators. Heavy losses in weight in drying the new corn were reported in the Central Western markets where the damp corn has constituted the larger part of the receipts.

While the primary receipts of corn increased about 375,000 bushels the visible supply was reported again below a million bushels.

Because of the light stocks of old corn on the farms, together with rather large feeding requirements, farmers are reported not to be forcing their corn upon the market.

The movement of oats fell off slightly during the current week and prices held fairly firm. Stocks are still smaller than at the corresponding time last year while there is a fair demand from shippers and feeders. In sections where low prices were expected early in the season farmers have not sold freely, but in many instances have arranged to feed their oats, which has resulted in firm prices and a slow movement of this commodity. No. 3 white oats at the principal market sold around 40 to 45 cents during the week.

Closing Prices of Grain Futures, November 2, 1923, with Comparisons.

Market.	December futures.				May futures.[1]			
	1923		1922		1923		1922	
	Nov. 2.	Oct. 26.	Nov. 2.	Oct. 26.	Nov. 2.	Oct. 26.	Nov. 2.	Oct. 26.
Wheat.								
	Cents.	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*
Chicago	107	106⅞	116½	111⅞	112	111½	114	111⅞
Minneapolis	112⅞	114½	111	108⅜	118⅛	119⅜	111¾	111
Kansas City	103⅛	103⅞	108⅛	105⅛	107⅞	107⅞	107	105
Winnipeg	93⅞	93⅞	99⅞	98⅝	99⅛	98⅞	104	102⅞
Liverpool	105¼	104¾	124	120	103¼	103½	118	115¾
Corn.								
Chicago	73¾	74¼	68½	66⅜	72	71¾	68⅜	66⅞
Kansas City	70⅛	69⅞	66	63⅛	68¼	68	66¼	64⅛
Oats.								
Chicago	41⅜	41⅞	42⅝	41¼	43⅞	44½	42⅜	41½
Winnipeg	38½	38⅜	40¼	39⅜	42	42	43⅜	42¾

[1] March futures for Liverpool.

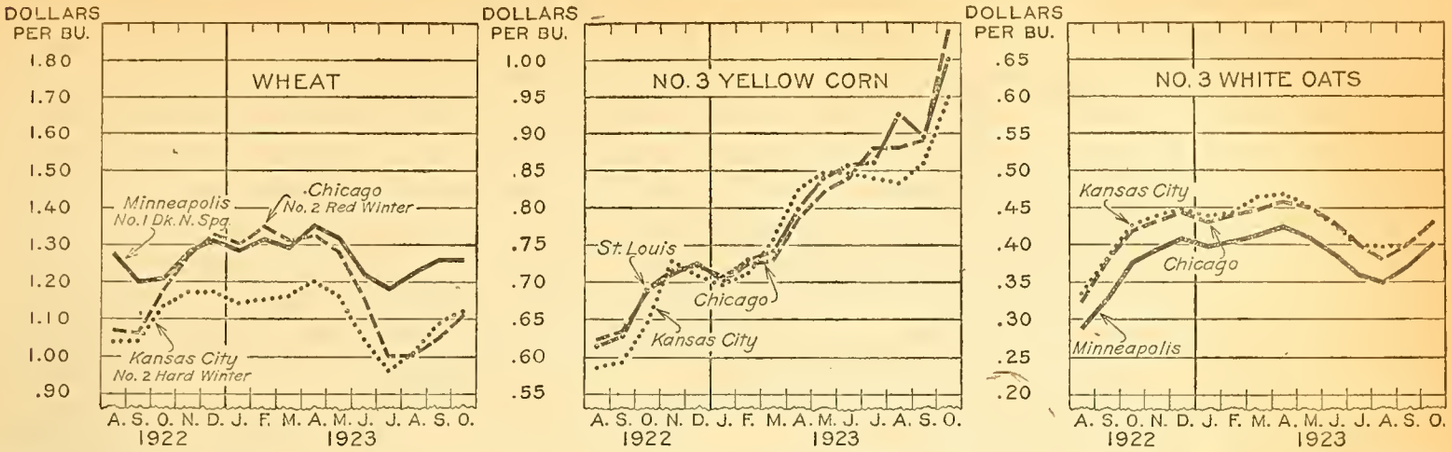
Monthly Average Prices per Bushel of Cash Sales of Grain at Stated Markets.

October, 1923, with Comparisons.

Date	Corn, No. 3 Yellow, Chicago.	Wheat, No. 2 Red, Chicago.	Oats, No. 3 White, Chicago.	Rye, No. 2, Chicago.	Barley, No. 2, Minneapolis.
MONTHLY AVERAGE.	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*
1909–10–1913–14, October	66	103	38	76	63
1914, October	73	112	46	92	55
1915, October	65	112	36	101	51
1916, October	96	166	49	133	103
1917, October	203	217	60	184	128
1918, October	141	225	69	163	91
1919, October	141	224	70	138	129
1920, October	91	220	54	169	92
1921, October	45	118	31	86	50
1922, October	69	118	38	78	57
November	71	127	39	87	60
December	73	133	41	88	61
1923, January	70	130	40	87	57
February	73	135	40	86	60
March	73	131	45	83	59
April	79	132	46	86	61
May	82	128	45	78	61
June	84	116	43	70	58
July	88	100	40	65	59
August	88	100	38	67	56
September	87	105	40	70	58
October	104	111	43	72	60

Grain Prices and Sales.

Average Prices of Wheat, Corn, and Oats at Certain Markets, September, 1922–October, 1923, Inclusive.



Weighted Average Prices and Number of Cars of Cash Sales at Stated Markets, Week of Oct. 27 to Nov. 2, 1923, with Comparisons.

Wheat.

Market and grade.	Prices. Oct. 27–Nov. 2, 1923.	Prices. Oct. 20–26, 1923.	Prices. Oct. 27–Nov. 2, 1922.	Sales. Oct. 27–Nov. 2, 1923.	Sales. Oct. 20–26, 1923.	Sales. Oct. 27–Nov. 2, 1922.	Total of crop year to Nov. 2. 1923–24.	Total of crop year to Nov. 2. Average 4 previous crop years.	Total of crop year to Nov. 2. 1923–24 as per cent of 4-yr. av.
CHICAGO.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cars.	Cars.	Cars.	Cars.	Cars.	P. ct.
Dk. No. Spring. No. 1	.....	124	131	.....	2	4	32	144	22
No. 2	121	.....	125	1	.....	3	11	99	11
No. Spring..... No. 2	.....	.....	117	.....	.....	2	7	136	5
Hard Winter.. No. 2	109	109	119	55	57	17	2,034	1,434	142
No. 3	108	106	119	8	13	2	815	591	163
Y. Hd. Winter. No. 2	108	108	118	4	2	30	334	880	38
No. 3	106	105	116	2	3	7	475	515	92
Red Winter... No. 2	108	109	122	5	2	4	639	1,352	47
No. 3	104	105	120	6	1	6	589	1,060	56
MINNEAPOLIS.									
Dk. No. Spring. No. 1	126	125	124	398	337	1,279	6,402	5,198	123
No. 2	121	122	120	181	162	143	2,553	1,664	153
No. 3	116	117	116	404	289	52	4,357	2,948	148
No. Spring..... No. 1	118	119	119	78	43	267	1,183	1,247	95
No. 2	114	114	116	49	34	133	941	611	149
No. 3	112	112	111	52	41	44	852	613	139
Am. Durum... No. 2	105	101	108	48	44	25	771	757	102
KANSAS CITY.									
Dk. Hd. Winter. No. 2	116	117	121	2	1	19	56	1,095	5
No. 3	120	116	120	2	6	33	125	945	13
Hard Winter.. No. 2	110	109	117	103	75	164	2,452	4,178	59
No. 3	110	109	116	160	157	230	3,876	3,889	100
Y. Hd. Winter. No. 2	105	.....	114	1	.....	26	57	195	29
No. 3	104	104	113	2	3	18	92	166	55
Red Winter... No. 2	114	115	118	16	12	10	623	1,441	44
No. 3	112	112	114	28	24	62	693	1,349	51
OMAHA.									
Dk. Hd. Winter. No. 2	.....	.....	119						
No. 3	.....	.....	119	.....	.....	37	24	164	15
Hard Winter.. No. 2	104	103	115	.....	.....	59	33	206	16
No. 3	102	102	114	38	63	110	1,013	2,284	44
Y. Hd. Winter. No. 2	102	102	113	42	60	43	877	1,570	56
No. 3	109	102	114	1	2	2	49	325	15
ST. LOUIS.				1	1	1	58	251	23
Hard Winter.. No. 2	109	111							
Red Winter... No. 2	113	116	122	18	23	30	398	384	104
No. 3	110	112	127	76	54	52	2,277	3,134	73
			124	46	38	112	1,711	2,505	68
FIVE MARKETS.									
All sales.....	116	115	120	1,832	1,549	3,026	36,379	43,210	84

Corn.

Market and grade.	Prices. Oct. 27–Nov. 2, 1923.	Prices. Oct. 20–26, 1923.	Prices. Oct. 27–Nov. 2, 1922.	Sales. Oct. 27–Nov. 2, 1923.	Sales. Oct. 20–26, 1923.	Sales. Oct. 27–Nov. 2, 1922.	Total of crop year to Nov. 2. 1923–24.	Total of crop year to Nov. 2. Average 4 previous crop years.	Total of crop year to Nov. 2. 1923–24 as per cent of 4-yr. av.
CHICAGO.									
White..... No. 2	102	104	70	16	49	92	4	14	29
No. 3	94	103	69	4	3	60	4	8	50
Yellow..... No. 2	99	104	71	225	262	355	48	41	112
No. 3	97	103	69	38	49	92	13	15	87
Mixed..... No. 2	95	104	70	110	89	222	22	34	65
No. 3	95	100	69	11	23	36	3	5	60
MINNEAPOLIS.									
Yellow..... No. 3	84	89	62	16	29	2	5	.....	.....

Corn—Continued.

Market and grade.	Prices. Oct. 27–Nov. 2, 1923.	Prices. Oct. 20–26, 1923.	Prices. Oct. 27–Nov. 2, 1922.	Sales. Oct. 27–Nov. 2, 1923.	Sales. Oct. 20–26, 1923.	Sales. Oct. 27–Nov. 2, 1922.	Total of crop year to Nov. 2. 1923–24.	Total of crop year to Nov. 2. Average 4 previous crop years.	Total of crop year to Nov. 2. 1923–24 as per cent of 4-yr. av.
KANSAS CITY.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cars.	Cars.	Cars.	Cars.	Cars.	P. ct.
White..... No. 2	92	94	72	5	18	16	1	2	50
No. 3	90	93	73	1	3	1	1	.....	.....
Yellow..... No. 2	97	98	73	4	25	36	.....	6	.....
No. 3	96	95	.....	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mixed..... No. 2	90	93	72	25	34	16	2	2	100
No. 3	89	93	71	5	2	2	2	.....	.....
OMAHA.									
White..... No. 2	.....	93	68	.....	14	33	.....	3	.....
No. 3	89	91	68	1	3	1	1	.....	.....
Yellow..... No. 2	92	94	68	12	23	43	.....	4	.....
No. 3	92	93	68	1	5	6	.....	1	.....
Mixed..... No. 2	86	91	67	13	20	47	1	4	25
No. 3	.....	90	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
ST. LOUIS.									
White..... No. 2	95	102	72	29	35	28	.....	6	.....
No. 3	93	100	69	3	1	18	1	4	25
Yellow..... No. 2	99	104	73	47	34	39	8	5	160
No. 3	96	103	71	9	6	23	.....	3	.....
Mixed..... No. 2	94	103	70	24	14	26	9	3	300
No. 3	92	104	69	4	3	8	2	2	100
FIVE MARKETS.									
All sales.....	96	101	70	604	753	1,202	127	162	78

Oats.

Market and grade.	Prices. Oct. 27–Nov. 2, 1923.	Prices. Oct. 20–26, 1923.	Prices. Oct. 27–Nov. 2, 1922.	Sales. Oct. 27–Nov. 2, 1923.	Sales. Oct. 20–26, 1923.	Sales. Oct. 27–Nov. 2, 1922.	Total of crop year to Nov. 2. 1923–24.	Total of crop year to Nov. 2. Average 4 previous crop years.	Total of crop year to Nov. 2. 1923–24 as per cent of 4-yr. av.
CHICAGO.									
White..... No. 2	43	43	44	168	218	144	3,332	2,546	131
No. 3	42	42	43	188	192	254	3,061	5,029	61
MINNEAPOLIS.									
White..... No. 2	40	40	40	41	50	85	1,322	591	224
No. 3	39	39	38	135	201	133	2,417	2,510	96
KANSAS CITY.									
White..... No. 2	43	43	46	11	9	2	61	66	92
No. 3	42	42	45	56	46	23	506	379	134
OMAHA.									
White..... No. 3	40	39	42	43	77	61	976	658	148
ST. LOUIS.									
White..... No. 2	44	44	45	19	37	44	289	265	109
No. 3	43	42	44	74	101	75	1,240	1,141	109
FIVE MARKETS.									
All sales.....	42	41	42	735	931	821	13,204	13,185	100

Rye.

Market and grade.	Prices. Oct. 27–Nov. 2, 1923.	Prices. Oct. 20–26, 1923.	Prices. Oct. 27–Nov. 2, 1922.	Sales. Oct. 27–Nov. 2, 1923.	Sales. Oct. 20–26, 1923.	Sales. Oct. 27–Nov. 2, 1922.	Total of crop year to Nov. 2. 1923–24.	Total of crop year to Nov. 2. Average 4 previous crop years.	Total of crop year to Nov. 2. 1923–24 as per cent of 4-yr. av.
CHICAGO.									
No. 2.....	71	70	83	9	11	22	202	616	33
MINNEAPOLIS.									
Western..... No. 2	64	64	74	28	37	37	1,379	1,216	113

Hay and Feed

Hay Market Generally Firm.

The hay market remained generally firm during the week October 29–November 3 and at the close prices on an average were practically the same as at the close of the previous week.

During the month of October eastern markets appeared to develop an easier tone. It was more difficult to obtain the highest quotations unless the hay was wanted by the buyer and was of the best quality.

Central western markets were generally firm during the month and in these markets there was a good demand for the better grades of hay.

The fourth cutting of alfalfa in the Southwest was completed during the month but was considerably damaged by rain, and the quality will not be of the best. The high price of corn stimulated buying of alfalfa by feeders and there was a good demand for it in the Southwest.

During the week under review good quality hay was in fair demand in practically all markets while lower grades moved slowly. In some eastern markets concessions in price were necessary to move low-grade hay in order to save storage charges. Buying in the markets east of the Mississippi River was generally by local trade as the shipping demand was limited.

The receipts for the week with comparisons is shown in the accompanying table.

	Oct. 29 to Nov. 3, 1923.	Oct. 22 to Oct. 27, 1923.	Oct. 28 to Nov. 4, 1922.	Jan. 1 to Nov. 3, 1923.	Jan. 1 to Nov. 4, 1922.
	Cars.	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*
Boston	58	60	91	3,702	3,863
New York	237	238	251	6,328	7,283
Philadelphia	63	72	57	2,516	.....
Pittsburgh	176	210	183	4,955	5,021
Cincinnati	175	80	71	5,502	5,635
Chicago	235	260	245	9,696	10,286
Minneapolis-St. Paul	226	174	128	4,744	5,329
St. Louis	299	140	201	7,003	6,349
Omaha	139	234	.....	5,167	.....
Kansas City	617	304	556	18,024	17,713
Los Angeles	200	153	190	6,675	5,160
San Francisco	89	92	64	5,384	3,487

At Boston the greater part of the receipts were from Maine and Canada. There was little top-grade hay offered, but there was a fairly heavy supply of medium and low grade hay which moved slowly.

Receipts at all New York stations were liberal during the week. One boatload was sold and another with about 45 cars of medium hay arrived and met with a fairly good demand. There was an active demand during the first of the week, but it became dull near the close and the market appeared to be in the buyers' favor.

Because of the accumulation of hay at Baltimore the Pennsylvania Railroad on October 31 placed an embargo against further shipments of hay to that market.

Receipts at Pittsburgh during the week were readily disposed of upon arrival and there was no accumulation of unsold cars at the end of the week.

The closing of the racing season at Latonia caused a decrease in the demand for timothy hay at Cincinnati and prices declined about $2 per ton. The demand from retailers was good during the week and they showed more disposition to accumulate stocks of clover and alfalfa. Inquiries from the South were of small volume, but orders for near-by shipments increased.

The market at Chicago was firm because of light receipts and the increased demand for good-grade hay caused by the coming livestock show. This demand had not been supplied at the date of this report.

The increase in arrivals of hay at Kansas City during the week had a slightly depressing influence on prices there. The market held firm during the first of the week, but declined toward the close. All alfalfa that showed good quality met with a brisk demand. A large percentage of the receipts were of the lower grades, for which there was a slow demand.

Rains the last of the week damaged several thousand tons of the last cutting of alfalfa in Arizona. There was a good demand for alfalfa at Phoenix from the Southeast and No. 1 alfalfa sold at $19 per ton direct from the fields.

Stockyards were the principal buyers of prairie hay during the week, but showed interest only in the better grades. Bad weather and unfavorable conditions at loading points restricted the movement to Omaha.

Feed Markets Quiet and Easier.

The mill-feed markets were quiet during the week October 29–November 3, and selling interests were more in evidence than buyers. While favorable weather conditions in important feeding and dairying sections were partly responsible for this condition, it was generally believed by the trade that the markets will be inactive until corn values reach a more settled basis.

Production of most feedstuffs was heavier than during the previous week. It was noteworthy that while the present flour production averages less than last year, wheat-feed shipments were greater. The cause for this, which appears to have been lost sight of by many, other than millers, is the very heavy increase in the amount of offal per barrel of flour compared with that of last year.

Carload Prices of Hay and Straw per ton at Important Markets, November 3, 1923.

Commodity.	Boston.[1]	New York.[1 2]	Philadelphia.[1 2 3]	Pittsburg.[1]	Richmond.[2]	Atlanta.	Savannah.	Memphis.[1]	Cincinnati.[1]	Chicago.[1 2]	Minneapolis and St. Paul.[1 2]	St. Louis.[1]	Omaha.[1]	Kansas City.[1]	Los Angeles.[1]	San Francisco.[1]	Austin.	Phoenix.
HAY.																		
Timothy and clover:																		
No. 1 timothy	$28.50	$29.00	$29.00	$26.50	$29.00	$30.00	$31.50	$25.00	$23.50	$26.50	$19.50	$24.50	.....	$18.50	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 2 timothy	25.00	27.00	26.50	25.00	27.00	28.00	29.50	23.00	22.50	24.00	18.50	19.00	.....	14.25	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 1 light clover mixed	.....	29.00	27.50	25.50	28.00	29.00	30.00	.....	23.50	25.00	18.00	.....	.....	17.50	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 2 light clover mixed	.....	.....	25.00	.....	26.50	27.00	.....	.....	.....	22.00	16.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 1 medium clover mixed	.....	.....	25.00	.....	27.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	21.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 1 clover mixed	21.00	.....	.....	25.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	23.00	.....	[5]17.50	.....	.....	15.50	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 1 clover	.....	.....	.....	25.50	27.00	.....	.....	.....	26.50	22.00	[5]17.50	27.00	.....	19.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Alfalfa:																		
No. 1 alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33.00	.....	30.00	30.00	26.00	24.00	32.00	$21.50	25.00	$23.00	$16.00	$31.50	$19.00
Standard alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30.00	.....	28.00	27.00	23.00	22.00	.....	19.00	23.25	21.00	15.00	29.00	16.00
No. 2 alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28.00	.....	23.00	22.00	20.00	18.00	23.50	16.50	20.00	.....	14.00	.....	.....
Prairie:																		
No. 1 upland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19.00	16.50	18.25	15.00	14.75	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 2 upland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16.00	15.50	.....	11.50	13.50	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 1 midland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15.00	13.50	19.50	13.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
STRAW.																		
No. 1 wheat	11.50	.....	16.00	14.00	12.50	12.00	.....	.....	12.00	12.00	8.50	.....	7.50	9.75	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 1 oat	12.50	.....	16.00	[5]14.00	.....	12.00	.....	.....	12.00	12.50	8.50	.....	8.50	9.75	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 1 rye	[4]25.50	.....	[4]22.50	[5]14.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	16.00	13.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

[1] Hay quotations represent average of cash sales at these markets.
[2] Hay quotations based on U. S. grades.
[3] Quotations for Nov. 2, 1923.
[4] Straight.
[5] Nominal.

Prices were considerably lower for wheat feeds and corn feeds. They were easier for linseed meal but held firm for cottonseed meal. Other feeds held steady.

There were no heavy accumulations reported, but supplies and offerings of the more important feedstuffs, with the exception of cottonseed meal, exceeded the demand. The movement was good.

Wheat mill feeds.—Owing to the lack of demand for wheat mill feeds, the price of standard bran and middlings slumped off $1–$1.50. Deliveries were rather heavier and with eastern markets being supplied from Buffalo, Chicago, and by Canadian mills, the trade in Minneapolis and other western markets was obliged to quote discounts in order to attract buyers. Furthermore, the lack of storage space at the head of the lakes made it necessary for western mills to forward shipments to markets via and east of Buffalo where they came into competition with Buffalo and Canadian feed at a time when the consumptive demand would not absorb the surplus. Transit shipments, particularly middlings, were difficult to move and some accumulations were noted at eastern junction points. Other heavy wheat feeds were in light request and in a few instances were disposed of at $1–$1.50 under mill prices. Storage stocks were about normal. Interior supplies, while generally ample to meet the demand, were not heavy. Retailers indicated an exceptionally slow demand as a result of mild weather conditions. The movement was good.

Cottonseed cake and meal.—The cottonseed cake and meal market was stronger. While the demand from the feeding and range trade was not brisk, mills tightened considerably on their offerings. The principal reason for this was the November crop report which showed a reduction of over 700,000 bales in the cotton yield. As a result crushers offered only in a restricted way for quick delivery, virtually no offerings being available from first hands for distant shipment. A few southwestern jobbers asked a premium of about $1.50 per ton on deferred shipment cake and meal but in the Northeast and other important consuming sections the prices quoted for prompt, November and December shipment were the same. The export inquiry was light because the European trade considers cottonseed cake too expensive compared with prices asked for Russian sunflower seed and other cakes. A recent report from Denmark indicates that shipments of several thousand tons made earlier in the season remain unsold. The price demanded for the 50 per cent, protein and fat combined, cakes, namely, $56 per long ton c. i. f., was considered too high because 55 per cent French peanut cakes could be bought at around $50 per 1,000 kos. Shipments were fair and production good.

Linseed cake and meal.—Linseed cake and meal prices were irregular. Resellers in most of the eastern markets offered freely at $1 under mill prices. The demand was slow and mill offerings heavy particularly for near-by shipments. The western markets prices advanced about 50 cents during the early part of the week but this gain and more was lost at the close, prices closing about $1 lower than a week ago. Difficulty continued to be experienced by mills in obtaining shipping instructions. Production was heavy and the movement fairly good. Little inquiry from abroad was reported by exporters.

Gluten feed.—The supply of gluten feed, gluten meal and corn oil cake meal was about normal for this season of the year. The production was not any greater than the demand although the price of new corn exercised a retarding influence on the purchase of these feeds. Old corn was mostly used by manufacturers and very little feed made from new corn was on spot in distributing markets. Prices held firm with the price guarantee against decline acting as a sustaining factor. The movement was fair.

Hominy feed.—The price of hominy feed gradually receded, due to the lower cash corn market. The demand was very slow with buyers holding off waiting for prices to settle to the new corn crop basis. The new corn movement is late this year and manufacturers do not look for any heavy receipts until the latter part of November. Mill offerings, therefore, are not expected by the trade to become cumbersome during the next few weeks, further because quite a few mills are sold up for the next 15 or 20 days. Production and the movement were light.

Alfalfa meal.—The scarcity of good alfalfa hay was largely responsible for the firmness of the alfalfa-meal market and the well maintained prices, though a good demand also prevailed throughout the week. Western offerings for immediate shipment were fair, but for future shipment offerings were freer. Choice, medium ground for immediate shipment was quoted in the Chicago market at $36, November shipment at $33. Other grades for future shipment were quoted about $1 under prompt. Production and the movement were light.

Chile Flour Industry.

The present capacity of the 154 flour mills in Chile is considerably in excess of the country's requirements, says the American Consul General at Valparaiso in a recent report to the Department of Agriculture. The Chilean mills turned out slightly more than 3,500,000 bbls. of flour and 140,000 tons of bran in 1921, the latest year for which figures are available. This is equivalent to one barrel for every inhabitant in the Republic, but does not represent the maximum productive capacity of the industry, which has been officially estimated at 4,400,000 bbls. of flour and 150,000 tons of bran. Chile produces all of the wheat needed for her domestic requirements and in normal years has a surplus available for export. The crop is generally around 20,000,000 bushels of which from five to ten per cent is usually exported in the form of flour, chiefly to Peru and Great Britain. Flour mills during the past year have been paying 82¢ a bushel for wheat and have been selling flour at $2.75 a bag (100 lbs.) f. o. b. Ocorno or Temuco.

Carload Prices of Feedstuffs at Important Markets, November 3, 1923.

Per ton, bagged, sight-draft basis.

Commodity.	Boston.	Philadelphia.	Pittsburgh.	Baltimore.	Atlanta.	Savannah.	Memphis.	Cincinnati.	Buffalo.	Chicago.	Minneapolis.	St. Louis.	Omaha.	Kansas City.	Los Angeles.	San Francisco.
Wheat bran:																
Spring	$34.50	$34.75	$33.50	$34.50	$38.00			$32.50	$31.00	$29.75	$27.00					
Soft winter	36.00	37.00	35.00	35.00	38.00	$37.00	$31.00	33.00	35.00			$30.00		$26.50		$31.00
Hard winter		35.59	34.00		37.50			32.50	34.50	31.50		28.75	$27.50	26.50		
Wheat middlings:																
Spring (standard)	34.25	34.00	33.50	34.00	39.00			32.50	31.00	29.50	26.75					
Soft winter	39.50	39.00	37.00	34.50	41.00	42.50		35.50	37.00					30.50		42.00
Hard winter			37.50		38.00			35.50	36.00				33.00	30.50		
Hard winter wheat shorts					39.00		34.00		36.00			31.50	30.00	28.50		32.00
Wheat millrun	35.25	35.00			38.00						27.00			28.00	$31.00	30.00
Rye middlings		34.00	32.00						29.50	28.75	25.75					
High protein meals:																
Linseed	49.25	49.00	52.00					51.50	45.00	51.50	47.50	51.50	52.00	52.50		48.00
Cottonseed (43%)	58.25									54.00						
Cottonseed (41%)	56.00	54.50	52.75				47.50	51.00	54.25	52.25		49.50	51.50	50.50	52.50	50.00
Cottonseed (36%)	49.50	49.50	49.25		40.00	41.00	44.00	47.50	50.00	48.00		46.00				
Digester feeding tankage (60%)										60.00		60.00	60.00	60.00		
No. 1 alfalfa meal (medium)				36.00			31.50	32.00		31.00		28.50	27.50	26.50	30.00	
Gluten feed	52.50	51.35	49.15	51.15				48.15	49.15	45.25						
White hominy feed	42.25	44.00		41.00	41.00			38.50	41.50	36.00		37.00	35.00			
Yellow hominy feed	41.75	42.00		40.50	41.00			38.50	41.00	36.00			35.00			
Ground barley								34.00		36.00					[1] 39.00	
Dried beet pulp	40.50		35.00		36.00	37.50		38.00	37.00						37.50	41.00

[1]Rolled.

Cotton

Sensational Advance on Crop Report.

The feature in the cotton market during the week October 29 to November 3 was the sensational advance in prices which occurred on Friday immediately after the issuance of the Government condition report and crop estimate. The condition of the crop on October 25 was reported to be 47.8 per cent of a normal and the estimated production 10,248,000 bales of 500 lbs. gross weight. This figure was well in line with the average of private estimates but apparently below general trade expectations. Prices advanced rapidly immediately after the report was published and the advance for future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange was stated to have been halted only by the operation of the maximum fluctuations rule which limits the range of fluctuations on any one day to 200 points. All present crop future months on the New York Cotton Exchange closed on that day at the limit; i. e., 200 points above the low mark touched early in the morning. The average of quotations for No. 5 or Middling cotton in 10 designated spot markets advanced nearly 1½¢ per lb. on Friday.

Reports of rains and cold weather in the Cotton Belt during the week caused apprehension of further lowering of grades, if not actual reduction in yield. Cotton-goods markets were reported quiet with a general tendency toward higher prices for some lines of goods.

The average of the quotations for No. 5 or Middling cotton in 10 designated spot markets was 31.61¢ per lb. on November 3, a new high mark for the season. This was nearly 9¢ per lb. or about $45 per bale above the low mark of the season, 22.79¢, touched on August 2. The average on October 27 was 30.26¢ and on November 4, 1922, 24.87¢. December future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 156 points during the week, closing at 32.25¢. December future contracts on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 161 points, closing at 31.80¢.

Closing Future Prices on the Future Exchanges.

November 3, 1923, with Comparisons.

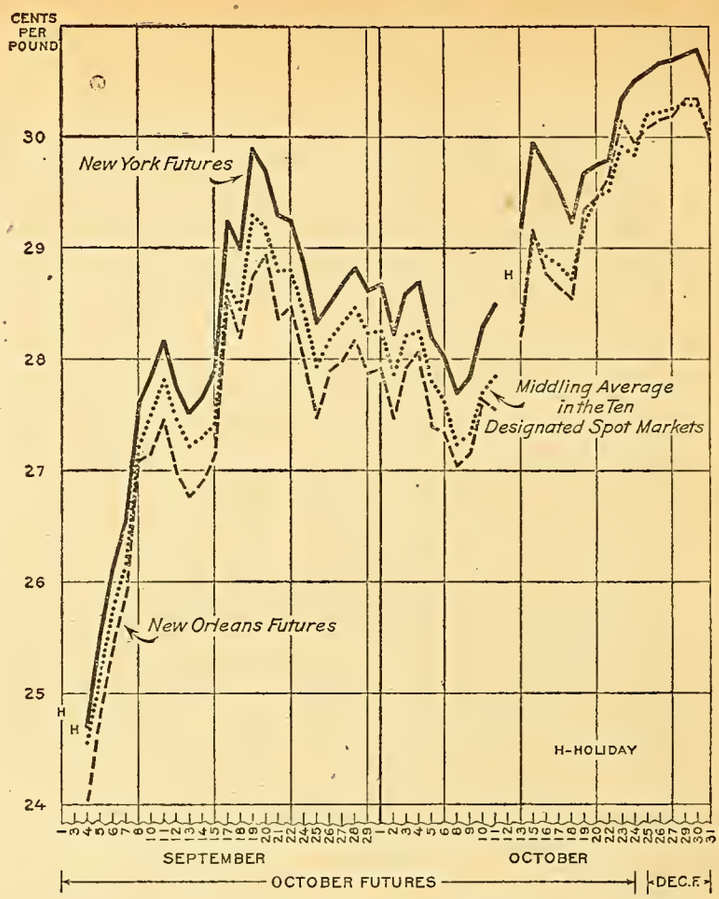
Month.	New York.					New Orleans.				
	Nov. 3, 1923.	Nov. 4, 1922.	Nov. 5, 1921.	Nov. 6, 1920.	Nov. 1, 1919.	Nov. 3, 1923.	Nov. 4, 1922.	Nov. 5, 1921.	Nov. 6, 1920.	Oct. 31, 1919.
	Cts.	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*
December	32.25	25.48	18.45	19.18	36.80	31.80	24.75	17.86	18.37	36.75
January	31.85	25.20	18.24	18.65	36.29	31.77	24.89	17.85	17.95	36.00
March	31.90	24.96	18.20	18.48	35.73	31.70	24.63	17.77	17.88	35.10
May	31.98	24.74	17.94	18.43	35.35	31.55	24.43	17.47	17.65	34.70
July	31.45	24.40	17.47	18.20	34.80	31.20	24.05	17.04	17.60	34.12

Average Premiums for Staple Lengths of the Grade No. 5 or Middling, November 3, with Comparisons.

	New Orleans.			Memphis.		
	Nov. 3, 1923.	Nov. 4, 1922.	Nov. 5, 1921.	Nov. 3, 1923.	Nov. 4, 1922.	Nov. 5, 1921.
	Cents.	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*
No. 5 short staple	32.00	24.50	18.25	32.00	24.50	19.00
Length.	*Points.*	*Points.*	*Points.*	*Points.*	*Points.*	*Points.*
1 1/16 ins	100	150	225	25	150	200
1 1/8 ins	175	375	600	100	350	700
1 3/16 ins	275	550	1,000	200	550	1,000
1 1/4 ins	400	800	1,400	300	850	1,300
1 5/16 ins	500	.....	.....	450	.....	.....
1 3/8 ins	600	.....	.....	600	.....	.....

Quotations reported on November 2 for Pima American-Egyptian cotton f. o. b. New England mill points were as follows: No. 1 grade, 39¢ per lb.; No. 2, 38¢; No. 3, 37¢. A year ago Pima cotton on the same terms was quoted at 38½¢ per lb. for No. 1 grade, and 36½¢ for No. 2.

Comparative Cotton Price Variations for September and October.



Receipts at 10 Designated Spot Markets, August 1–November 2, 1923, and Stocks on November 2, 1923, with Comparisons.

(Compiled from commercial reports.)

Market.	Receipts.				Stocks.			
	Aug. 1–Nov. 4, 1921.	Aug. 1–Nov. 3, 1922.	Aug. 1–Nov. 2, 1923.	5-year average Aug. 1–Nov. 3, 1918–1922.	Nov. 4, 1921.	Nov. 3, 1922.	Nov. 2, 1923.	5-year average Nov. 3, 1918–1922.
	1,000 bales.	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*
Norfolk	126	88	158	83	102	81	86	82
Augusta	153	119	97	165	144	70	51	130
Savannah	311	204	150	299	184	85	78	197
Montgomery	35	42	34	37	31	21	19	24
New Orleans	409	427	314	334	453	249	139	342
Memphis	349	331	206	235	261	155	110	224
Little Rock	79	106	47	70	51	64	36	44
Dallas	70	36	60	36	37	21	19	21
Houston	1,227	1,639	2,044	1,021	283	413	434	293
Galveston	1,084	1,231	1,415	873	426	473	289	361
Total	3,843	4,223	4,525	3,153	1,972	1,632	1,261	1,718

Premium Staple Cotton.

A fair demand for premium staple cotton was reported at both New Orleans and Memphis. Some of the sales reported in these markets during the week ending November 3 were as follows:

	Cents.
New Orleans:	
No. 6 or Strict Low Middling, 1 1/16 ins	32
No. 4 or Strict Middling, 1 1/16 to 1 1/8 ins	32¾
No. 7 or Low Middling, 1 3/16 to 1¼ ins	33
No. 7 or Low Middling to No. 6 or Strict Low Middling, 1 5/16 ins	33
Memphis:	
No. 5 or Middling, 1 1/8 ins	33
No. 7 or Low Middling, 1 5/16 ins	32¾
No. 5 or Middling, 1 1/4 ins	35
No. 4 or Strict Middling, 1 5/16 ins	37
No. 4 or Strict Middling or No. 3 or Good Middling, 1 5/16 to 1 3/8 ins	38
No. 6 or Strict Low Middling, 1 3/8 ins	35

Daily Closing Quotations for No. 5 or Middling Spot Cotton at 10 Designated Spot Markets, Week of October 29–November 3, 1923, with Comparisons.

Market.	Oct. 29–Nov. 3, 1923.						Oct. 30–Nov. 4, 1922.					
	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.	Sat.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.	Sat.
	Cts.	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*
Norfolk	30.00	30.00	29.75	29.75	31.25	31.25	24.00	24.00	24.13	24.38	25.00	25.38
Augusta	30.19	30.06	29.75	29.75	31.19	31.25	23.88	23.88	24.00	24.13	24.75	25.13
Savannah	30.01	30.07	29.77	29.78	31.25	31.25	23.88	24.00	24.13	24.25	24.75	25.25
Montgomery	30.12	30.12	29.88	29.88	31.00	31.13	23.62	23.62	23.62	23.81	24.25	24.63
New Orleans	30.50	30.50	30.50	(1)	31.50	32.00	23.62	23.62	(1)	24.00	24.25	24.50
Memphis	30.75	30.75	30.75	30.75	31.75	32.00	23.75	23.75	23.75	24.00	24.25	24.50
Little Rock	30.38	30.38	30.38	30.25	32.00	32.00	23.25	23.25	23.25	23.50	24.00	24.25
Dallas	30.15	30.10	29.75	29.70	31.45	31.50	23.30	23.30	23.65	23.80	24.30	24.70
Houston	30.35	30.40	30.00	30.00	31.50	31.70	23.75	23.75	23.90	24.10	24.70	25.20
Galveston	30.50	30.50	30.25	30.25	32.00	32.00	23.90	23.90	24.00	24.20	24.70	25.15
Average	30.30	30.29	30.08	30.01	31.49	31.61	23.70	23.71	23.83	24.02	24.50	24.87

[1] Holiday.

Spot Quotations for No. 5 or Middling Upland Cotton at New York on November 2 for Each of the Past 32 Years.

	Cents.		*Cents.*		*Cents.*		*Cents.*
1892	8.44	1900	9.56	1908	9.40	1916	18.80
1893	8.31	1901	7.88	1909	15.10	1917	28.75
1894	5.75	1902	8.65	1910	14.55	1918	29.25
1895	8.94	1903	10.50	1911	9.40	1919	39.05
1896	8.19	1904	10.15	1912	11.75	1920	22.10
1897	6.00	1905	10.95	1913	14.10	1921	19.00
1898	5.31	1906	10.40	1914		1922	24.70
1899	7.44	1907	11.00	1915	11.95	1923	32.80

Cottonseed Price Quotations.

Week of October 22–27, 1923, with Comparisons.

City.	Oct. 22–27, 1923.		Oct. 23–28, 1922.		Oct. 24–29, 1921.	
	Carlots.	Wagon lots.	Carlots.	Wagon lots.	Carlots.	Wagon lots.
	Per ton.	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*
Charlotte, N. C.	$50	$45.00	$45	$40	$35	$32
Wadesboro, N. C.	53	48.00	45	40		32
Wake Forrest, N. C.		46.67		43		
Camden, S. C.	50	45.00				
North, S. C.		54.00	48	46		
Atlanta, Ga	52	48.00	47	43	36	33
Savannah, Ga	50–52	45.00–50.00	45	42	36	33
Montgomery, Ala	55	52.00	45	42	33	31
Meridian, Miss.	58	55.00	40–45	40		
Greenville, Miss	58	53.00	46	45	34	30
Aberdeen, Miss.	55	48.00			30	25
Clarksdale, Miss	58	50.00	45	38	35	32
Ripley, Miss		45.00			28	27
Tupelo, Miss	50	48.00	39	36	30–32	27
West Point, Miss	48	45.00			33	30
Yazoo City, Miss	53	45.00–48.00	40	37	33–35	28–31
Little Rock, Ark	53–55	50.00	40–45	35	33	27
Pine Bluff, Ark	50	46.00	42	38	32	27
Blytheville, Ark	50–56	45.00	40–45	38	33	30
Conway, Ark	53	50.00			28	25
Helena, Ark	53–55	45.00–52.00			33	30
Mammoth Springs, Ark.	50	48.00	42	40	30	27
Newport, Ark	53–55	51.00			33	28
Covington, Tenn	53	50.00	42	40		
Dyersburg, Tenn	55	52.00			33	29
Memphis, Tenn	[1] 53	50.00	45–46	41	33	30
Marston, Mo	53	50.00			32	24
Portageville, Mo	53	50.00			31	24
Dallas, Tex	47	45.00	42	40	35	32
Guthrie, Okla	40	32.00			31	24

[1] F. o. b. shipping point.

Spot Cotton Quotations for November 3, and Sales During Week of October 29–November 3, 1923.

Price of No. 5 or Middling spot cotton for November 3, the commercial differences in price between No. 5 and other grades of American Upland cotton at each of the 10 markets named, and average differences and prices for the corresponding day in previous years, together with the total number of bales sold during the week of October 29–November 3, 1923, in each of the markets, and total for all the markets, with comparisons, as reported by the cotton exchanges.

Grade.	Norfolk.	Augusta.	Savannah.	Montgomery.	Memphis.	Little Rock.	Dallas.	Houston.	Galveston.	New Orleans.	Average.						
											Nov. 3, 1923.	Nov. 4, 1922.	Nov. 5, 1921.	Nov. 6, 1920.	Nov. 1, 1919.	Nov. 2, 1918.	Nov. 3, 1917.
White Standards:	*On.*[1]	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*
No. 1 or Middling Fair	125	137	150	150	175	175	175	225	185	162	166	141	223	303	278	163	88
No. 2 or Strict Good Middling	100	112	125	125	150	150	150	175	160	137	138	110	173	243	215	121	64
No. 3 or Good Middling	75	87	100	100	125	125	125	125	135	112	111	76	110	183	153	86	45
No. 4 or Strict Middling	50	62	63	63	75	75	75	75	100	75	71	48	60	98	85	46	22
No. 5 or Middling	31.25	31.25	31.25	31.13	32.00	32.00	31.50	31.70	32.00	32.00	31.61	24.87	18.31	19.38	38.92	28.44	27.48
	Off.[1]	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*
No. 6 or Strict Low Middling	75	100	100	100	125	100	125	125	150	100	110	51	93	215	188	115	30
No. 7 or Low Middling	150	200	200	200	225	225	225	250	300	250	223	111	220	473	480	326	75
No. 8 or Strict Good Ordinary [2]	225	275	300	300	300	300	300	350	500	350	320	184	348	683	773	526	125
No. 9 or Good Ordinary [2]	300	350	400	400	350	400	400	450	700	450	420	264	450	880	1,018	696	171
Spotted:	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*			*On.*	*On.*	*On.*						
No. 3 or Good Middling	50	50	63	50	90	25	Even.	Even.	60	13	40						
	Off.	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*		*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*		*Off.*	*Off.*						
No. 4 or Strict Middling	Even.	50	Even.	13	10	25	25	50	25	13	14						
No. 5 or Middling	75	75	100	75	*Off.*65	100	60	125	*Off.*75	75	83						
No. 6 or Strict Low Middling [2]	150	175	200	175	190	200	125	250	235	175	183						
No. 7 or Low Middling [2]	225	175	300	275	265	300	200	350	395	300	279						
Yellow Tinged:	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*		*On.*	*On.*	*On.*						
No. 2 or Strict Good Middling	13	38	13	13	85	25	10	50	10	13	17						
	Off.	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*		*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*						
No. 3 or Good Middling	25	50	25	25	10	25	15	100	15	13	28	6	48	123	182	53	*On.* 01
No. 4 or Strict Middling	60	88	60	63	*Off.*40	50	40	150	50	38	64	54	138	218	289	108	*Off.* 24
No. 5 or Middling [2]	130	138	130	125	115	200	125	250	150	150	151	150	238	385	432	180	49
No. 6 or Strict Low Middling [2]	200	188	200	225	250	300	175	350	320	225	243	216	350	578	624	293	83
No. 7 or Low Middling [2]	275	238	275	325	325	400	250	450	490	350	338	289	455	838	907	490	127
Light Yellow Stained:																	
No. 3 or Good Middling	75	75	75	75	15	75	50	200	90	50	78						
No. 4 or Strict Middling [2]	125	125	125	125	80	125	100	250	125	100	128						
No. 5 or Middling [2]	175	175	175	188	145	175	150	350	225	150	191						
Yellow Stained:																	
No. 3 or Good Middling	113	125	125	125	40	125	90	300	165	100	131	111	225	365	424	200	51
No. 4 or Strict Middling [2]	163	175	175	175	150	175	150	350	200	150	186	196	315	480	566	285	78
No. 5 or Middling [2]	213	225	225	238	225	225	200	450	300	200	250	273	420	630	696	398	105
Gray:																	
No. 3 or Good Middling	50	63	35	38	Even.	50	25	50	*On* 10	25	33						
No. 4 or Strict Middling [2]	100	113	85	88	75	100	75	100	*Off* 25	75	84						
No. 5 or Middling [2]	150	163	135	138	125	150	125	200	150	125	146						
Blue Stained:																	
No. 3 or Good Middling [2]	125	138	100	113	75	125	100	150	90	100	112	136	273	455	558	273	54
No. 4 or Strict Middling [2]	175	188	150	163	125	150	175	200	125	150	160	199	363	575	666	380	86
No. 5 or Middling [2]	225	238	200	213	175	225	250	300	250	200	228	270	455	715	784	500	118
Sales for week, bales	8,297	4,989	4,672	1,238	6,850	7,620	31,409	38,118	13,592	6,693	[3] 123,478	[3] 157,899	[3] 71,245	[3] [4] 63,339	[3] 215,099	[3] 73,395	[3] 95,088

[1] The differences are stated in terms of points or hundredths of a cent per pound. By "On" is meant that the stated number of points is to be added to the price of No. 5, and by "Off" is meant that the stated number of points is to be subtracted from the price of No. 5.

[2] These grades are not tenderable on future contracts made subject to section 5 of the United States cotton futures act, as amended, on the future exchanges at New York and New Orleans.

[3] Total sales. Sales from Aug. 1 to Nov. 3, 1923, amounted to 1,922,302 bales, compared with 2,125,274 bales during the corresponding period in 1922 and 1,397,972 bales in 1921.

[4] Excludes sales at Dallas.

Stocks of Government-Classed Cotton at Future Markets.

Inspected cotton, Government-classed, reported in warehouses at the ports of New York and New Orleans, of the grades tenderable on future contracts made on the exchanges in these markets subject to section 5 of the United States cotton futures act, as amended:

Grade.	New York.			New Orleans.		
	Nov. 2, 1923.	Nov. 3, 1922.	Nov. 4, 1921.	Nov. 2, 1923.	Nov. 3, 1922.	Nov. 4, 1921.
	Bales.	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*
No. 1 or Middling Fair	.....	7	.....	.....	1	3
No. 2 or Strict Good Middling	12	728	228	19	549	292
No. 3 or Good Middling	530	6,253	4,016	14	10,637	3,446
No. 4 or Strict Middling	3,380	12,354	16,072	1,302	29,254	17,214
No. 5 or Middling	6,750	11,832	36,149	2,369	26,020	31,714
No. 6 or Strict Low Middling	3,889	5,133	29,908	3,040	7,176	16,465
No. 7 or Low Middling	573	579	6,903	1,675	731	5,539
No. 3 Spotted or Good Middling Spotted	94	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 4 Spotted or Strict Middling Spotted	305	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
No. 5 Spotted or Middling Spotted	67	.....	.....	39	.....	.....
No. 3 Tinged or Good Middling Yellow Tinged	41	1,626	2,778	303	848	3,060
No. 4 Tinged or Strict Middling Yellow Tinged	38	492	3,050	122	369	2,797
No. 3 Stained or Good Middling Yellow Stained	.....	9	19	3	3	3
No. 3 Gray or Good Middling Gray	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	15,680	39,013	99,123	8,887	75,588	80,533

Total stocks of cotton, all kinds, reported on November 2, at the port of New York were 34,930 bales; on November 3, 1922, 63,469 bales; and on November 4, 1921, 122,362 bales.

Stocks of American Cotton at European Ports, November 2, 1923, with Comparisons.

[Compiled from commercial reports.]

At—	Oct. 31, 1913.	Nov. 2, 1917.	Nov. 1, 1918.	Oct. 31, 1919.	Nov. 5, 1920.	Nov. 4, 1921.	Nov. 3, 1922.	Nov. 2, 1923.	5-year average, Nov. 3, 1918-1922.
	1,000 bales.	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*
Liverpool	354	221	99	444	468	481	301	166	358
Manchester	17	22	10	45	55	42	34	24	37
Continent	341	191	130	201	236	541	280	159	278
Total	712	434	239	690	759	1,064	615	349	673

Cotton Movement, August 1–November 2, 1923, and Stocks November 2, 1923, with Comparisons.

[Compiled from commercial reports.]

	Aug. 1–Oct. 31, 1913.	Aug. 1–Oct. 31, 1919.	Aug. 1–Nov. 5, 1920.	Aug. 1–Nov. 4, 1921.	Aug. 1–Nov. 3, 1922.	Aug. 1–Nov. 2, 1923.	5-year average Aug. 1–Nov. 3, 1918–1922.	Per cent this year is of 5-year average.
	1,000 bales.	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*Per cent.*
Port receipts	3,691	1,505	1,782	2,291	2,436	2,670	1,905	140.2
Port stocks	845	1,404	1,163	1,568	1,100	736	1,293	56.9
Interior receipts	2,559	1,777	2,094	3,059	3,482	3,328	2,489	133.7
Interior stocks	564	1,089	1,296	1,436	1,356	1,086	1,264	85.9
Into sight	5,076	2,886	3,320	3,940	4,669	4,734	3,639	130.1
Northern spinners' takings	633	533	421	656	561	464	528	87.9
Southern spinners' takings	704	718	697	1,346	1,515	1,049	1,038	101.1
World's visible supply of American cotton	3,260	3,497	3,775	4,624	3,637	2,785	3,681	75.7

Exports of American Cotton.

August 1 to November 2, 1923, with Comparisons.

[Compiled from Government and commercial reports.]

To—	Aug. 1–Oct. 31 1913.	Aug. 1–Nov. 5, 1920.	Aug. 1–Nov. 4, 1921.	Aug. 1–Nov. 3, 1922.	Aug. 1–Nov. 2, 1923.	4-year average Aug. 1–Nov. 3, 1919–1922.	Per cent this year is of 4 year average.
	Bales.	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Per cent.*
Great Britain	915,004	467,216	427,866	483,695	578,165	473,672	122.1
France	450,127	200,503	271,072	252,499	288,721	202,328	142.7
Germany	821,824	226,072	408,530	285,288	364,911	255,300	142.9
Italy	107,190	80,293	114,048	125,146	165,510	105,656	157.6
Japan	72,656	4,631	294,868	120,941	156,899	116,156	135.1
China	.....	1,019	55,322	3,800	7,000	15,035	46.6
Spain	72,335	79,604	90,270	87,084	77,161	76,836	100.4
Belgium	62,508	59,986	52,838	57,249	49,593	52,688	94.1
Canada [1]	8,304	24,894	25,985	19,345	10,999	23,891	46.0
Other countries	59,000	37,526	60,132	61,829	91,838	69,996	131.2
Total	2,568,948	1,181,744	1,800,931	1,496,876	1,791,797	1,391,558	128.8

[1] Exports to Canada are for the period Aug. 1 to Sept. 30.

Exports for the week ending November 2 amounted to 307,260 bales, compared with 101,511 bales the previous week, 305,298 bales for the corresponding week in 1922, and 440,163 bales for the week ending October 31, 1913.

New Publications Issued.

The following publications were issued by the United States Department of Agriculture during the week ending November 6, 1923. A copy of any of them, except those otherwise noted, may be obtained free upon application to the assistant in charge of publications, United States Department of Agriculture, as long as the department supply lasts.

After the department's supply is exhausted publications can be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. Purchase order and remittance should be addressed to the Superintendent of Documents direct and not to the Department of Agriculture.

Feeding Cottonseed Products to Livestock. By E. W. Sheets, senior animal husbandman in beef-cattle investigations, and E. H. Thompson, formerly scientific assistant in beef-cattle investigations, Animal Husbandry Division, Bureau of Animal Industry. Pp. 19, figs. 3. Revised, September, 1923. (**Farmers' Bulletin 1179.**)

Hog Lice and Hog Mange. Methods of Control and Eradication. By Marion Imes, veterinary inspector, Zoological Division, Bureau of Animal Industry. Pp. 28, figs. 11. Revised, September, 1923. (**Farmers' Bulletin 1085.**)

Suitable for general distribution.

Information for Prospective Settlers in Alaska. By C. C. Georgeson, agronomist in charge. Pp. 18, pls. 6, map. Revised, October 15, 1923. (**Alaska Agricultural Experiment Stations Circular 1.**) Price, 10 cents.

A Method for Preparing a Commercial Grade of Calcium Arsenate. By J. K. Haywood, chief, Miscellaneous Division, and chairman Insecticide and Fungicide Board, and C. M. Smith, assistant chemist, Bureau of Chemistry. Pp. 10, Revised, September, 1923. (**Department Bulletin 750.**) Price 5 cents.

Of interest to manufacturers of insecticides and fungicides.

Service and Regulatory Announcements. Bureau of Animal Industry. No. 197. September, 1923. Pp. 77–84. October, 1923. Price, 5 cents.

Standard Grading Specifications for Yard Lumber. As Recommended by the Department of Agriculture. By Edward P. Ivory, associate wood technologist; David G. White, forest examiner; and Arthur T. Upson, in charge section of industrial investigations, Forest Products Laboratory, Forest Service. Pp. 75, pls. 22, chart. October, 1923. (**Department Circular 296.**) Price, 20 cents.

The Yellow-Fever Mosquito. By L. O. Howard, Chief of the Bureau of Entomology. Pp. 14, figs. 6. October, 1923. (**Farmers' Bulletin 1354.**)

This bulletin is a revision of and supersedes Farmers' Bulletin 547 of the same title.

Experiment Station Record. Vol. 49, No. 4. September, 1923. Pp. 301–400. Price, 10 cents.

Foreign Crops and Markets

New Zealand Leads in British Dairy Market.

The United Kingdom provides the market for practically all of the exportable dairy products of New Zealand. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1923, more than 28% of her butter imports and 53% of her cheese imports came from that country. Converting the British imports of butter and cheese during that year to a butterfat equivalent, the imports from the Dominion of New Zealand were 15% above those from Denmark, which ranked as the second most important source of supply.

The British imports of butter from all sources during the year ended June 30, 1923, totaled 229,061 tons, 81,982 tons of which came from Denmark, 63,619 tons from New Zealand, 32,850 tons from Australia, and 22,156 tons from Argentina. Total British imports of cheese in the same period were 138,803 tons of which 73,125 tons came from New Zealand, 45,828 tons from Canada and 8,732 tons from Holland. Estimates originating in the United Kingdom indicate that over 55% of the British butter imports during the calendar year 1923 will come from New Zealand and Australia. In 1912 the percentage was only 12.

The production of butter in New Zealand during the 1922–23 season was 39.5% larger than for the previous season while that of cheese was 6.3% below the previous season's output, says Consul Marshall I. Mays at Wellington. In terms of butterfat this represented a net increase of 22.63%. During the 1922–23 season 63,963 long tons of butter and 55,883 tons of cheese were produced, as compared with 45,820 tons of butter and 59,633 tons of cheese during the 1921–22 season.

New Zealand butter begins to arrive on British markets in October and reaches it peak around the beginning of the new year, when large supplies are also available from Argentina, Australia, and Denmark. The latter country years ago adjusted production so as to be able to supply British markets uniformly during both the summer and winter months. Because of the increased supplies from the Southern Hemisphere, prices in the United Kingdom are usually lower in winter than in other seasons. New Zealand shippers are, therefore, at a considerable disadvantage. In order to overcome that difficulty producers are now considering the establishment of a butter-control system combining regular shipments with storage in the United Kingdom in order that the New Zealand products can compete with those of Denmark throughout the year.

Wool Exports from Uruguay.

The exports of wool from Montevideo, Uruguay, from the 1922–23 clip, which began on Oct. 1, 1922, and ended June 30, 1923, amounted to 88,265 bales or 90,378,734 lbs., according to Consul Thomas H. Bevan at Montevideo. Over 40% of this quantity, or 37,919 bales, was shipped to Boston. An additional 3,838 bales were shipped to New York. Hamburg came next to Boston, taking 16,745 bales, followed by Dunkirk with 7,645, Bremen, 6,015, Genoa, 3,913, Antwerp, 3,638, Rotterdam, 2,318, and Liverpool, 2,273 bales, the remainder going principally in small lots to various other European destinations. The new clip which started coming in during the last part of September is estimated to be 10% superior in weight and value to the 1922–23 clip.

France Encourages Milling of Durum Wheat.

The French Government is encouraging the milling of Algerian durum wheat in order to avoid importing foreign wheat, according to the Journal d'Agriculture Pratique. Algeria has a surplus of durum wheat this year and has had difficulty in finding a profitable market in France on account of the preference of French millers for soft wheat. The Minister of Agriculture has requested the millers to purchase Algerian hard wheat in as large quantities as possible and calls attention to the fact that the law permits the use of flour made from hard wheat as well as that made from soft wheat in bread making.

Egyptian Government Encourages Flax Cultivation.

The production of high-grade flax throughout Egypt is being encouraged by the Egyptian Government, says Consul Lester Maynard at Alexandria. The Government is of the opinion that from an economic point of view it is dangerous for Egypt to be dependent solely upon its cotton crop for prosperity and for that reason efforts have been made during recent years to find a crop that could be cultivated in times of cotton depression. The cultivation of high-grade flax as an alternative to the cotton crop was decided upon primarily because flax is a winter crop and can be grown upon the same land on which cotton is produced. In ancient times Egypt was the most important flax-producing country in the world. As the soil and climate are suitable for flax cultivation, it may be anticipated, says the consul, that in a relatively short time Egypt will become a very important producing region.

In order to promote the cultivation of flax and render it eventually one of the principal crops in Egypt, the Ministry of Agriculture imported sufficient high quality European seed to sow 5,190 acres. The Government is selling the seed on liberal credit to farmers in Lower Egypt and in the north of Ciza, as no experiments have yet been carried out with European seed in Upper Egypt. It has also guaranteed a market for the fiber by entering into an agreement with the Nile Flax Co. as a result of which that company will contract with all farmers who have bought Government seed for the purchase of their nonretted straw at a minimum price of P. T. 30 per cantar (approximately $1.50 for 100 lbs.) for quantities not exceeding 1,000 cantars (99,000 lbs.). For quantities in excess of that amount the company agrees to pay the market prices.

The ministry of agriculture has also arranged to send experts about the country to give practical advice and assistance to farmers. Farmers are urged to cultivate flax on land which borders either on the Nile or on a canal in order to facilitate transportation by boats to the factory of the Nile Flax Co. The consul is informed that the Egyptian Government will set aside approximately $1,000,000 for the purpose of encouraging flax production.

Exports of Grains and Wheat Flour from the Principal Exporting Countries, and Shipments of Canadian Wheat and Wheat Flour Through the United States in Transit, July to October, 1922 and 1923, and October 15 to November 3, 1923.

[Source: Monthly Summaries of Foreign Commerce of the United States and other preliminary reports of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Monthly Reports of the Trade of Canada, Estadistica Agro-Pecuaria, International Yearbook of Agricultural Statistics, 1922, and Broomhall's Corn Trade News.]

Commodity.	Unit.	July to October.		1923		
		1922	1923. Preliminary.	Week ending Oct. 20. Preliminary.	Week ending Oct. 27. Preliminary.	Week ending Nov. 3. Preliminary.
Exports from United States:		*1,000.*	*1,000.*	*1,000.*	*1,000.*	*1,000.*
Barley	Bush.	11,215	7,620	375	416	305
Corn	do.	46,171	3,501	38	116	95
Oats	do.	13,365	829	87	50	64
Rye	do.	20,726	8,093	4	199	109
Wheat	do.	92,951	51,714	1,724	3,225	1,574
Wheat flour	Bbls.	4,901	5,707	432	478	350
In transit shipments from Canada:						
Wheat	Bush.	13,886	19,189	949	845	1,354
Wheat flour	Bbls.	616	754	4	1	3
		July to September.				
Exports from Canada:[1]						
Wheat	Bush.	30,307	29,383	.....	.....	.....
Wheat flour	Bbls.	1,775	1,888	.....	.....	.....
Exports from Argentina:						
Wheat	Bush.	28,119	27,842	.....	.....	.....
Corn	do.	22,767	39,866	.....	.....	.....
Exports from British India:						
Wheat, including flour	do.	1,425	8,772	.....	.....	.....
Exports from Australia:						
Wheat, including flour	do.	7,776	11,271	.....	.....	.....

[1] Includes "In transit shipments from Canada, above."

Weather

Freezing Temperatures in South.

The week ending 8 a. m., November 6, like that immediately preceding, was unusually active from the weather standpoint, particularly as indicating the approach of winter. High atmospheric pressure was present at the beginning of the week over all western districts, and unusually low temperatures for so early in the season, prevailed in the Great Plains and adjacent areas, with temperatures below freezing well into the Panhandle region of Texas, and near zero in the middle Rocky Mountains and portions of the Great Plains. Cold weather continued during much of the week over the central and southern districts between the Appalachian and Rocky Mountains, the weekly means ranging from 6° to 12° below the normal over much of this area, and reaching an extreme of 18° below in central Wyoming. Over the Pacific Coast States the week was moderately warm, and it was slightly warmer than the average along the northern border from the Rocky Mountains eastward to New England, and locally along the Atlantic coast.

Freezing temperatures occurred as far south as central Texas and into the northern portions of the Gulf States, and to central North Carolina and Virginia. The lowest temperature, −6°, was reported from central Wyoming.

More than the usual amount of sunshine prevailed over the northern districts and in the far West, aud most central portions had moderate amounts. In the South, however, particularly in Texas and the Middle Gulf States, there was little sunshine, some stations in Arkansas and Louisiana reporting less than 15 per cent of the possible.

GENEROUS RAINS IN SOUTH.

Precipitation was generous over most southern districts from Arizona to Texas, over the central Gulf States and thence northward to the Ohio Valley and portions of the Middle Atlantic States. Along the immediate Atlantic coast from Florida to Virginia there was little precipitation, but farther back from the coast good rains occurred, greatly benefiting the water supply which had grown so low as to seriously hinder manufacturing operations. From the Great Lakes westward there was little precipitation, save in the extreme Northwest, and there was little or none over the greater part of California and the districts to the eastward as far as western Kansas and central Iowa.

The week as a whole was unusually favorable for farming operations and outdoor work over all northern and western districts, and gathering the corn crop proceeded rapidly. It continued unfavorable in the southern Plains States on account of rains and cold, and was mostly unfavorable in the middle Gulf States. In Kansas, Iowa, and portions of Illinois and Indiana, wet weather delayed farming operations, particularly the gathering of corn. In the east Gulf and Atlantic coast districts the weather was generally favorable for the gathering of late crops.

Some heavy snow occurred during the week in northern New York, and the snow cover left from the preceding week in portions of Iowa and Colorado interfered with the gathering of crops.

Small grains.—In all the principal Winter Wheat States the crop is reported as growing well, and in good condition to enter the winter. In southern Plains districts seeding has been still further delayed by the wet condition of the soil, and growth of the late planted has been retarded by the cold weather prevailing during the greater part of the week. The late sown wheat in the southern portions of the winter-wheat area, east of the Mississippi River, is likewise growing slowly on account of cold, but the rains have put the soil in good condition for plowing and late seeding. In California germination of wheat and other grains has been delayed on account of dry weather, while in Oregon and Washington conditions were favorable for growth and seeding. In Kansas the amount of moisture now in the ground is reported to be sufficient for all needs of wheat during the coming winter. Continued wet weather in Wyoming and some adjoining sections caused further damage to unthreshed wheat.

Winter rye is reported everywhere in good condition, and the weather of the past week has been favorable for the sowing and growth of oats in the Southern States. In Oklahoma grain sorghums have been damaged in fields and shock by continued wet weather. The rice harvest is practically completed in California, with yield below expectations due to cool weather during the summer. The weather was favorable in Louisiana for rice harvest and threshing was well advanced, and similar conditions obtain in Arkansas. Some rice is being threshed in Texas.

Corn.—Husking and cribbing of corn continued and made good advance in the more northern States, and this work was nearly completed in some sections. Good progress was made in gathering corn in the lower Ohio Valley and Southern States, where harvest is largely finished.

In Oklahoma and Arkansas the wet weather was unfavorable for gathering corn, and husking and cribbing were delayed in some Plains and Mississippi Valley districts. In Oklahoma corn is molding and rotting in the fields, and broomcorn was damaged to some extent by wet weather. Rains also delayed cribbing in Kansas. The snow of last week and also the high moisture content of corn interfered with husking in Iowa, and only about 16 per cent of this work has been done in that State; late estimates indicate that about 25 per cent of the corn crop in Iowa was damaged by the season's frosts. Husking results were rather disappointing in northern Illinois, and husking was delayed in central and southern portions by wet weather, with considerable corn down and damaged by moisture in central counties.

FURTHER DETERIORATION OF COTTON IN OKLAHOMA.

Cotton.—Continued rains in Oklahoma and portions of Texas and Arkansas caused further deterioration of the cotton crop. Many bolls will probably never open, and picking has been largely suspended in Oklahoma and greatly delayed in Arkansas and Texas. In the eastern portions of the belt good progress was made in northern sections where picking had not yet been completed, and that work was generally finished in southern districts. In Arizona and New Mexico cotton picking was delayed on account of rains, and help is reported scarce in the last-named State. In California the ginning of cotton is reported as making slow progress.

Potatoes, truck, and miscellaneous crops.—Potato digging is progressing satisfactorily in northern districts and completed in some. In the Rocky Mountain regions some potatoes were injured by freezing, and considerable portions of the crop are still ungathered. In the Southern States sweet potatoes were being harvested under favorable conditions, with good yields in most districts.

In the Southern States truck was mostly in poor condition until the rains of the week just closed, which greatly improved the outlook. In California the harvest of beans was practically completed, and the shipping of lettuce and celery has begun, but truck in general needs rain in that State. In Texas the condition of truck is generally good, although growth has been slow on account of cold. Frost caused some damage to late crops in the northern portions of the east Gulf States and over Atlantic coast districts.

In the northern districts where sugar beets are grown conditions were favorable for gathering the crop, although in Wyoming and portions of Colorado this work has made slow progress on account of snow and the wet condition of the soil. Good progress has been made in the harvesting of sugar cane in the Gulf States, and cane grinding is under way. The curing of tobacco was progressing satisfactorily in Wisconsin, and stripping is under way in Kentucky and Tennessee.

RANGES AND PASTURES CONTINUE GOOD.

Ranges, pastures, and stock.—In the southern districts where pastures have been poor the rains of the latter part of the week were beneficial. In most other parts of the country the ranges and pastures are generally reported in good condition and in many of the Northern States stock are still in the fields with abundant pasturage. In portions of the Middle Atlantic States and lower Ohio Valley some feeding is necessary on account of poor pastures. In the western mountain areas sheep and cattle have been brought down from the mountain regions and have been placed on winter ranges. In portions of Kansas and Oklahoma winter feed crops were damaged by continued rains.

The condition of stock is reported good to excellent in practically all parts of the country, except that some shrinkage occurred in Wyoming and surrounding districts on account of snow-covered ranges.

Fruit.—Apple picking is practically completed in the Northwestern States, and also in Michigan, Ohio, and surrounding areas, with generally good crops reported Picking continues in Maryland, Colorado, Utah, and California, and is well along in Idaho. Some apples were damaged by the freeze in Missouri.

Citrus fruits are moving in express lots in Texas, while shipments of lemons and navels continue in California. Grape shipments continued in California and harvesting of olives and walnuts progressed. Raisins are drying slowly and citrus outlook continues

good. In Alabama satsuma oranges are doing well. In Florida citrus trees and fruit are in good condition. The crop is coloring and ripening slowly and shipments are increasing.

Unusually Cold in Great Plains.

The week was characterized by high atmospheric pressure over most northern and central districts, some unusually low temperatures at the beginning over the Great Plains and adjacent areas, generally clear skies in northern and western sections, and much cloudy, rainy weather in the South.

At the beginning of the week low temperatures, for the period of the year, prevailed over the middle Plains and adjacent regions, with freezing weather extending into the Texas Panhandle, and temperatures near zero at points in Wyoming and near-by sections. This cold area moved rapidly southeastward and during the following few days brought frosts to the Middle Atlantic States, the Carolinas, and to the northern portions of the Gulf States. As this cold area passed off the Atlantic coast, low temperatures still persisted in the West, reaching a minimum of −6° at Lander, Wyo., on the morning of November 1. With a change to slightly warmer for a few days in the Great Plains and adjacent regions toward the latter part of the week, high barometric pressure again overspread most western sections, and at the close clear weather and moderately low temperatures prevailed to westward of the Mississippi River, while in most districts to the eastward there had been a slight warming up.

The week as a whole was colder than normal over the greater part of the country, and decidedly cold for the period of the year from the middle and southern Plains eastward to the Ohio Valley and middle Gulf States. In the central part of this area the weekly averages were from 9° to 12° below the normal, and in central Wyoming the average was 18° below, as indicated in Chart 1, page 504.

Cyclonic conditions existing in the lower Lake region at the beginning of the week moved rapidly to the eastward of New England by Wednesday morning, attended by general but mostly moderate rains from the middle Gulf States northeastward to New England. As this rain area passed eastward into the Atlantic, a second developed over the far Southwest and during the following few days moved slowly eastward into the southern Plains and western Gulf States. By Saturday morning it was central over Arkansas, whence its influence extended into the Ohio and middle Mississippi Valleys and Gulf States, bringing rain during Sunday and Monday into nearly all districts from the Mississippi River eastward.

The week was notably free from precipitation of any kind over all northern and most central districts from the Mississippi River westward, save in the far Northwest, where some light rains occurred near the middle of the week.

Precipitation for the week was moderate to generous from Texas and the Gulf States northeastward to the Ohio Valley, and portions of the Middle Atlantic States, and heavy locally in the middle Gulf States, the central portions of the Carolinas and in the immediate Ohio Valley. There were also good showers in portions of Arizona and New Mexico, increasing the water supply and improving the ranges in those States. In the South Atlantic and portions of of the east Gulf States the precipitation greatly relieved the water situation, which had grown serious in the localities depending on water power for manufacturing purposes. Chart 2, page 504, shows the rain areas for the week.

Weather in Corn and Wheat Regions of Argentina, South America.

As for several weeks past, the temperatures remained below normal in both the principal corn and wheat areas of Argentina, South America, during the week ending November 5, the minus departures being 2° for the corn and northern wheat region, and 1° for the southern wheat area. The precipitation was 0.2 inch for the northern section, being considerably less than was received last week and below normal 0.7 inch. In the southern area the rainfall was also less than for last week, being only 0.2 inch, which makes a departure from the normal of 0.4 inch. The Argentina data complete the table on this page.

Temperature and Precipitation for the Week Oct. 31–Nov. 6, 1923.

Districts and stations.	Temperature. Average.	Temperature. Departure from normal.	Precipitation. Total.	Precipitation. Departure from normal.
Atlantic Coast.	°	°	Ins.	Ins.
Portland, Me.	42	−1	0.4	−0.4
Burlington	40	+1	0.3	−0.4
Northfield	38	+1	0.3	−0.4
Concord	42	−1	0.2	−0.6
Boston	48	+1	0.2	−0.6
New Haven	46	−1	0.5	−0.3
Albany	44	0	0.1	−0.6
Ithaca	42	−2	0.7	0
Binghamton	44	+2	0.3	−0.3
New York	50	+1	0.6	−0.2
Scranton	44	0	0.3	−0.2
Harrisburg	44	−2	0.2	−0.4
Philadelphia	50	−1	0.6	−0.1
Trenton	48	−1	0.6	−0.2
Atlantic City	50	0	0.3	−0.4
Baltimore	48	−3	0.2	−0.5
Washington	48	−2	0.4	−0.3
Norfolk	56	0	0.6	−0.1
Richmond	50	−3	1.2	+0.6
Lynchburg	48	−4	0.9	+0.2
Wytheville	44	−3	1.3	+0.6
Asheville	46	−3	0.8	+0.1
Charlotte	52	−3	1.9	+1.3
Raleigh	52	−2	0.9	+0.2
Wilmington	58	−2	0.1	−0.5
Charleston	62	0	1.1	+0.6
Columbia, S. C.	56	−1	0.6	+0.1
Augusta	58	0	1.3	+0.7
Atlanta	56	0	1.3	+0.7
Macon	56	−1	0.5	−0.1
Savannah	62	0	0.1	−0.5
Gulf States.				
Jacksonville	68	+2	T.	−0.6
Miami	74	−1	0.1	−0.7
Key West	76	0	T.	−0.8
Tampa	70	0	0.2	−0.3
Pensacola	60	−4	1.2	0
Mobile	58	−5	1.6	+0.6
Montgomery	58	−2	2.3	+1.5
Anniston	52	−4	1.5	+0.9
Birmingham	52	−6	2.4	+1.8
Meridian	54	−3	2.4	+1.6
Vicksburg	52	−8	1.5	+0.6
New Orleans	60	−5	1.6	+0.6
Shreveport	50	−9	1.3	+0.4
Little Rock	48	−8	0.7	−0.3
Fort Smith	46	−8	2.3	+1.5
Bentonville	42	−9	1.7	+1.0
Oklahoma	42	−11	0.7	+0.1
Abilene	44	−13	1.5	+1.1
Fort Worth	48	−11	0.8	+0.4
Dallas	48	.....	0.8	.....
Palestine	50	−11	0.9	−0.1
Taylor	50	−12	1.8	+1.1
Houston	56	.....	0.8	.....
Galveston	56	−11	2.0	+0.9
Corpus Christi	58	−9	0.1	−0.6
San Antonio	52	−11	1.2	+0.8
Del Rio	52	−12	2.4	+2.0
Ohio Valley and Tennessee.				
Memphis	49	−7	1.4	+0.6
Nashville	48	−6	0.8	+0.1
Chattanooga	50	−5	1.7	+0.9
Knoxville	52	0	1.0	+0.3
Lexington	46	−3	0.8	+0.2
Louisville	46	−6	1.4	+0.6
Evansville	46	−4	2.0	+1.2
Indianapolis	42	−6	1.0	+0.3
Cincinnati	42	−6	1.1	+0.5
Dayton	44	−2	1.3	+0.7
Columbus	42	−5	1.2	+0.6
Parkersburg	46	−1	1.0	+0.5
Elkins	44	0	1.1	+0.7
Pittsburgh	46	−2	0.5	0
Upper Mississippi Valley.				
La Crosse	38	−4	0	−0.4
Madison	40	−1	0.1	−0.4
Charles City	38	−2	0	−0.3
Dubuque	40	−3	T.	−0.5
Davenport	40	−5	0.1	−0.4
Des Moines	42	−2	0	−0.4
Keokuk	42	−5	0.1	−0.4
Peoria	40	−3	0.4	−0.2
Terre Haute	44	.....	0.7	.....
Springfield, Ill	42	−6	0.6	−0.1
Hannibal	40	−8	0.2	−0.3
St. Louis	44	−6	1.1	+0.5
Cairo	46	−6	1.8	+1.1
Lake Region.	°	°	Ins.	Ins.
Canton	42	+3	0.4	−0.3
Syracuse	44	0	0.4	−0.4
Oswego	42	−2	1.0	+0.3
Buffalo	44	0	0.3	−0.3
Erie	44	−2	0.4	−0.4
Cleveland	44	−2	0.9	+0.4
Toledo	42	−4	0.5	0
Detroit	42	−2	0.3	−0.3
Saginaw	38	−4	0.4	−0.1
Alpena	40	+1	0.4	−0.3
Grand Rapids	40	−3	0.3	−0.3
Chicago	42	−5	0.5	−0.2
Fort Wayne	40	.....	0.7	.....
Milwaukee	40	−3	0.1	−0.5
Green Bay	38	0	0	−0.5
Escanaba	36	0	T.	−0.6
Ludington	40	.....	T.	.....
Sault Ste. Marie	38	+3	0.1	−0.6
Marquette	38	+2	0.1	−0.6
Duluth	36	0	0	−0.4
Missouri Valley.				
Springfield, Mo	40	−10	1.2	+0.5
Columbia, Mo.	42	−5	0.3	−0.3
Kansas City	42	−5	0.2	−0.4
St. Joseph	42	.....	0.1	.....
Topeka	42	−5	0.4	0
Wichita	40	−10	0.4	−0.1
Dodge City	40	−8	0.3	+0.1
Concordia	40	−6	0.2	−0.1
North Platte	36	−6	0	−0.2
Lincoln	38	−6	T.	−0.4
Omaha	38	−7	0	−0.4
Sioux City	38	−4	T.	−0.3
Valentine	34	−6	0	−0.2
Rapid City	42	+4	0	−0.1
Pierre	40	0	0	−0.1
Huron	38	0	T.	−0.2
Devils Lake	38	+8	T.	−0.2
Bismarck	40	+5	0	−0.2
Williston	40	+6	0	−0.1
Mountain Region.				
Miles City	40	+4	T.	−0.1
Havre	40	+4	0	−0.1
Kalispell	34	−2	0.1	−0.3
Helena	34	−4	T.	−0.1
Sheridan	36	−3	T.	.....
Lander	16	−18	T.	−0.2
Cheyenne	30	−8	T.	−0.1
Grand Junction	44	−1	0.2	+0.1
Denver	38	−6	0.1	−0.1
Pueblo	40	−4	0	−0.2
Amarillo	40	−8	1.1	+0.8
El Paso	50	−5	0.5	+0.4
Roswell	42	−10	0.9	+0.6
Phoenix	60	−3	0.5	+0.4
Yuma	66	0	0.1	+0.1
Tonopah	46	0	T.	−0.2
Modena	40	−3	T.	−0.1
Salt Lake City	44	−2	T.	−0.4
Reno	44	−1	0.2	+0.1
Winnemucca	42	0	0	−0.1
Pocatello	40	0	T.	−0.1
Boise	44	−1	T.	−0.2
Lewiston	44	0	0.1	−0.2
Baker	40	+1	T.	−0.2
Walla Walla	46	−1	0.2	−0.2
Spokane	40	−2	T.	−0.5
Pacific Coast.				
Tatoosh Island	50	+3	1.9	−1.1
Seattle	50	+3	0.1	−0.9
North Head	.....	.....	2.6	+1.3
Portland, Oreg	50	0	0.4	−0.9
Roseburg	50	+1	0.6	−0.3
Eureka	52	0	0.1	−0.7
Red Bluff	58	0	0	−0.5
Sacramento	58	+1	0	−0.3
San Francisco	60	+2	T.	−0.3
Fresno	60	+1	T.	−0.1
San Luis Obispo	62	+4	T.	−0.2
Los Angeles	64	+1	0	−0.1
San Diego	64	+3	0.1	0
Argentina, S. A.[1]				
Corn and northern wheat area	64	−2	0.2	−0.7
Southern wheat area	61	−1	0.2	−0.4

[1] For week ending Monday. T. indicates trace.

Chart 1.—Departure of Mean Temperature from the Normal, Week Ending 8 a. m., November 6, 1923.

Chart 2.—Precipitation, Inches, Week Ending 8 a. m., November 6, 1923.

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